

The Mining Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 37.—Vol. II.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1836.

[PRICE 7D.]

SHARES IN MINES.—For SALE (only a few remaining) in the following well-conducted Mines, but which, not being speculative, are not so generally known to the public, and will, therefore, be sold at a low price:—
Four 180ths in East Croft.
Four 200ths in Copper Bottom.
Twenty 2000ths in Relistean.
Twenty 6000ths in Tin Croft.
Twenty 6000ths in Tamar Consols.
And shares in most of the English MINES and RAILWAYS, at the Office of CHARLES MANN, share broker, 7, Old Broad-street.

SHARES IN MINES.—WILLIAM TRENNERY, jun., Mine Agent and Share Broker, Redruth, Cornwall, most respectfully informs his friends and the public, he has on sale Shares in the most productive Mines, which are paying excellent dividends; and he further assures those parties who may favour him with their commands, they may rely upon his utmost to promote their interests.

Letters addressed, post paid, to him at 50, Threadneedle-street, London, will be punctually attended to.
1-128th in Wheal Kitty.
1-64th in South Wheal Basset.
1-128th in Wheal Providence.
1-64th in Wheal Union.
50 shares in Wheal Gilbert.
50 ditto in Redruth United.
2-128th in Wheal Tolgus.
1-128th in Penryn.
1-128th in East Pool.
1-128th North Wheal Kitty.
1-100th in Copper Bottom.
N.B.—And shares in other mines too numerous to insert.

VALUABLE MINES.—To be Sold by Private Contract, ALL THE MINES OF THICK COAL, Heathen Coal, Gubbin, Ironstone, and White Ironstone, in and under an estate called THE YEW-TREE FARM, in the parish of Rowley Regis, in the county of Stafford, containing Thirty-one acres or thereabouts, within 100 yards of the North Canal. For further particulars, application may be made to I. G. Bourne, Esq., solicitor, Dudley.

RAILWAY AND MINE SHARES.—FOR SALE, OR PURCHASE, apply to J. STEVENS, Share-broker, Plymouth. Shares in the EXETER AND PLYMOUTH RAILWAY COMPANY, and in the DEVON AND CORNWALL MINES, constantly on sale.—Offices, 33, Bedford-street, Plymouth.—Letters to be post paid.

A VERY VALUABLE COAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
SITUATE NEAR SWANSEA, extending over between TWO and THREE THOUSAND ACRES, containing COALS, IRON STONE, and other MINERALS, which now produces a considerable annual rental, and may be augmented to almost any amount that the most sanguine can wish for. This valuable Estate forms a part of the well-known SOUTH WALES MINERAL BASIN, its contents, as well as quality, are of that importance, that needs no comment. A property of precisely the same description, situate in the Midland District, has recently sold for £400 an Acre; which, if taken as a data, will give to the purchaser of the one now offered full TEN TIMES THE AMOUNT NOW DEMANDED FOR IT. To any Body of Capitalists who may wish to work the Minerals, and to sell the same in Shares, this will prove THE FOUNDATION OF IMMENSE WEALTH. The present Proprietor will consent to take at least ONE HUNDRED SHARES of £100 each; and other capitalists will likewise join in the same undertaking. To such the purchase would be rendered perfectly easy, as the Proprietor consents to allow one-half of the purchase money to remain on mortgage of the Estate, at 4 per cent. interest. It yields THE BASIS OF GAS, STEAM, and RAILWAYS, which now so universally occupy the public mind.
Particulars only will be furnished with particulars, on application by letter, free of postage, to John James Coward, Esq., Lansdowne-crescent, Bath.

IRON AND COAL MINES, SOUTH WALES.
—TO BE LET, Two most eligible situations for the erection of Iron-works in the mineral basin of South Wales, capable of maintaining works on the largest scale. A tram-road passes through the property, and affords an easy communication to the port of Newport. The measures of Mine and Coal are the same as those used at the well-known Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, and may be worked at a very moderate cost.
Applications to be made to John Llewellyn, Esq., Abercarne, Newport, Monmouthshire.

WANTED, a STEAM-ENGINE OF FIFTY-INCH Diameter
Cylinder, on the newest principle, to be delivered at Combarn, near Llanfarcilly. Tenders for the above, stating the time of delivery, will be received until the 20th day of May next, addressed to Mr. John Davington, Barnstaple, Secretary to the Mine. All communications to be post paid.
April 27.

SALE OF OLD IRON.—About Eighty Tons of excellent Cast and Wrought Iron to be DISPOSED OF at the THAMES TUNNEL WORKS, Rotherhithe, where the Iron may be viewed. Application to be made to the Company's Resident Engineer. Tenders to be sent to this office by Wednesday, the 11th of May next, at twelve o'clock.
J. CHARLIER, Clerk of the Company.
Thames Tunnel Office, Walkbrook-buildings, May 6.

N.B.—The Tunnel is open to the inspection of the Public every day (Sundays excepted) from Nine in the morning until dusk. Admittance One Shilling.

CORNWALL.—A valuable SHARE in the CONSOLIDATED and UNITED MINES, near Redruth.—By Mr. HOGGART, at the Mart, on Friday, May 27, at Twelve, by direction of the Executors of Miss Anne Thompson, of Dedham, deceased.

AN ADVENTURER'S SHARE in that highly prosperous concern, known as the Consolidated and United Mines, in the parish of Gwennap, near Redruth, which has realised during the last seven years, and is now yielding, an average annual profit of upwards of £200 per share. In the county of Cornwall this concern is too well known, and too highly appreciated, to require any comment or recommendation; but as it is presumed that this is the first share which has been brought to public competition, and as possibly a long time may elapse before another opportunity may occur of purchasing a share, the attention of the public is particularly directed to this circumstance. In comparison with the magnitude of this celebrated concern, the number of original shares is few, being only 100, and those now in the hands of a small number of fortunate adventurers, and very rarely to be obtained.
Particulars at the Mart, and of Mr. HOGGART, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

TO MINE SPECULATORS.—WILLIAM TRENNERY, Mine Agent and Share Broker, Redruth, Cornwall, begs to offer, by private contract, one of the best and most extensive untried Tin and Copper Mine in the west of Cornwall. WHEAL RICE is situated in the parish of Gwethlan, in the aforesaid county. It is one mile from the Port of Hayle, where materials of every description can be obtained at the lowest rate, where the carriage of ores to this wharf, and the back carriage of all sorts of materials, will be of vast importance to the adventurers. It is also parallel to the Great Wheal Alfred, which has produced upwards of £600,000 worth of copper ore, and is near to many other productive mines. As a proof that it is in a mining district, in bringing up the shaft to this mine, they cut several fine lodes and branches within the limits of this shaft, which they passed, their object being to cut four champion copper lodes. After cutting them, they were warranted from their firm mineral appearances to erect a steam-engine of thirty-six inch cylinder; they sunk the sump near forty fathoms under the shaft, at the ten fathom level they drove thirty fathoms on one of the lodes, and sold £160 worth of ore; at the twenty fathom level they drove forty fathoms, and sold nearly £200 worth of ore; at the thirty fathom level they drove about ten fathoms on a branch which in the upper levels was no more than three inches big, they found it twice inches, and on driving ten fathoms on this branch, they rose £50 worth of ores. It appears that the old adventurers only tried on one lode, and very little on that, although the other lodes were equally promising in their appearances, and they would have had but a few fathoms to cross-cut to them. At the thirty fathom level they did not see the large lode. At the forty fathom level two lodes will intersect each other, and at the fifty another lode will also intersect, which was the sole reason they did not extend those levels on the different lodes above. At this depth it was found that the engine (being a bad one) was insufficient to keep the water, and one of the principal adventurers dying, and the others being poor men, were not able to carry his and their own shares, the mine was thus (though reluctantly) abandoned, although they were within a cut's jump of their object. The engine-house is built of granite, and calculated to take a seventy-inch cylinder engine. The sump and other shafts are in excellent repair. The last month they worked they sunk the sump three fathoms, they gave for driving their levels from 30s. to 40s. per fathom, and it is sufficient to stand without timber, being in a fine strata of killas. The sett extends near a mile on the run of lodes, and about a half mile from north to south at the moderate dues of one-eighth. The amount laid on this mine, and which the new adventurers must derive the benefits of, is from £2,000 to £1,000. Such an opportunity for an investment seldom occurs. The adventurer and his friends have no objections to take a large interest in the concern. It is about thirty years since this has been worked. Reports, plans, and sections of this mine are open for inspection at my office.
N.B.—W. T. has shares in the following mines for sale, by private contract:—Wheal Ellen, South Wheal Basset, Wheal Neaton, Treleigh Consols, Wheal Gilbert, Redruth United, Harmony and Montague, Copper Bottom, Carnon, West Wheal Jewell, West Wheal Brothers, East Levant, Wheal Union, and West Wheal Kitty. For information, if by letter, post paid.
Redruth, May 4, 1836.

THE MINING JOURNAL, and the Provincial Papers from
EVERY COUNTY, also Scotch, Irish, Guernsey, and Jersey, &c., are regularly sent at DEACON'S COFFEE-HOUSE and General Advertising Office, 3, Walkbrook. Advertisements promptly transmitted to the Country Papers without extra charge. A printed list of the Newspapers may be had.

THE MINING REVIEW.
—The forthcoming Number of this work will unavoidably be delayed a few days longer, in consequence of the numerous Wood-cuts required for illustrating several Original Papers; the publication of the MINING JOURNAL (directing its attention particularly to Public Companies) having determined the Editor to render the MINING REVIEW more exclusively devoted to Science, and, so far as is practicable, to render it unique by numerous Engravings and Wood-cuts.

Contents of No. VII. of the MINING REVIEW:
ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.—On Mining Companies—Descriptive Notice of the Consolidated and United Mines—Comparative View of Celebrated Mines in Europe and America—Parallel between the British and Continental Methods of Copper Smelting—On the Geological Position of Rocks, and on the Separation of Gold from the Ore at Congo, in Brazil—On the System of Amalgamation pursued at the Hacienda de San Pedro Nolasco, in Capatzen—Address.—MISCELLANEA.—NOTICES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS—NEW COMPANIES FOR WORKING MINES—PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES—CORRESPONDENCE FROM MINING DISTRICTS—APPENDIX.

THE MINING JOURNAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.
The only Newspaper exclusively devoted to Geology, Mineralogy, and Metallurgy; combining therewith Reports of the Proceedings of Public Companies, Correspondence from the Mining Districts, Sales of Ores, Prices of Shares, Mines, Railways, Canals, &c., with Parliamentary Summary, London Gazette, and much original and interesting Scientific Intelligence, &c., is published every Saturday, and may be had of all newsvendors in town and country.
Office, 12, Gough-square, Fleet-street, London.

Just published, in one sheet royal.
(Printed by Messrs. Vizetelly, Branston, and Co.)

MESSRS. CLARKE AND LEWIS'S NEWSPAPER LIST.
being an accurate COLOURED CHART of the POLITICAL STATE of the KINGDOM, as exhibited through the opinions of the METROPOLITAN and COUNTRY PRESS. At one view will be seen the actual demonstrations of political sentiment on the sides of "Conservation" and "Liberalism."
To Advertisers generally this LIST will secure an essential service, by guiding them in their selections of mediums of publicity to the members of each division of politics.
To be had of Messrs. CLARKE and LEWIS, ADVERTISEMENT AGENTS, 4, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

* These Country Newspapers that have not received a copy of this List, in consequence of the expense of transmission, will, upon an application being made on their behalf at the office in Crown-court, be furnished with one.

CAUTION.
The valuable information contained in this List having been collected at considerable labour and expense, the Proprietors claim a copyright therein, and caution all persons from pirating the same.

CARGREEN MINING COMPANY.
for working the GREAT BIRCH and CLEVE SILVER LEAD LODES, on the Cornish side of the Tamar, under a grant from the New South Hoe Mining Company.
Capital £25,000, in 5,000 Shares of £5 each.

Parties intending to take shares in the capital of this Company, are informed that the Scrip Certificates are now in the course of issue, and are delivered by the bankers of the Company on an order from the Managing Directors, to be obtained on personal application at the offices, No. 27, Poultry, from ten to twelve o'clock daily.

ALBION COPPER MINING COMPANY.
—At a Special General Meeting of the Scrip-Holders, held this day, at the Company's office, Tokenhouse Yard, it was unanimously resolved, that a call of Ten Shillings per share be made at the following periods, viz. Five Shillings on the 15th of May instant, and Five Shillings on the 15th of July next. In accordance with the above resolution, the Directors hereby give notice, that the said calls must be paid into the Company's bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co. May 5th, 1836.
JOHN GRANT, Secretary.

PENOLDS GOLD MINING ASSOCIATION.
—Office, 37, New Broad-street.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF PROPRIETORS held this day, at the North and South American Coffee-house, it was resolved, that the Directors be required, in pursuance with the powers vested in them, to declare a dividend, and to absolutely forfeit all such shares upon which the last instalment of 10s. per share shall not have been paid on or before the 15th instant.
In accordance with the foregoing resolution, the Board of Directors hereby give notice, that unless the said call on the 15th shares now in arrear, be paid on or before the 15th instant, such shares will be declared absolutely forfeited, and will be forfeited accordingly.
May 2.

MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.—The First General ANNUAL MEETING of the proprietors of shares in the Mexican and South American Company will be held at the Office of the Anglo-Mexican Mint Association, No. 9, New Broad-street, on Wednesday, the 11th of May, at One o'clock precisely.
10, New Broad-street News, April 25.
H. W. SCHNEIDER, Sec.

COLOMBIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Association will be held at the Office of the Association, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of MAY next, at one o'clock precisely, for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors held on the 7th inst. By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN CHAPMAN, Secretary.
3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill, April 28th, 1836.

ROYAL POLBEROU CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.
—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all new shares in this Company, upon which the second call of £4 per share, due on the 15th ultimo, be not paid, on or before the 15th instant, to the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. Sir J. W. Lubbock and Co., will be absolutely forfeited. By order of the Directors,
No. 37, Old Broad-street, May 2d.
T. V. WILLIAMS, Sec.

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Fifth Payment of £2 10s., on the shares of the above Company, due on the 12th instant, WILL NOT BE CALLED FOR, and the Directors trust will not be required; but should the whole, or any part of the said instalment, be wanted at any future period, thirty days' previous notice will be given of the same. By order of the Directors,
FREDERICK GRELLET, Secretary.
22, Austin Friars, May 3, 1836.

NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the First General Annual Meeting of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of MAY next, at one o'clock precisely.
At this Meeting Two Auditors will be elected.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN CHAPMAN, Secretary.
3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill, April 29th, 1836.

BOLIVAR MINING ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Bolivar Mining Association will be held at the Office of the Association, at No. 9, Austin Friars, in the city of London, on Wednesday, the 18th day of May instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the purpose of ELECTING TWO MANAGING TRUSTEES of the said Association, in the place of the two Managing Trustees going out according to the amended provisions of the deed of settlement. And notice is hereby also given, that immediately after such meeting an Extraordinary Meeting of the Proprietors will be held at the same place, for the purpose of considering an application which has been made to the Managing Trustees on behalf of certain parties lately holding auxiliary shares in the Association, and which shares have been recently forfeited, and sold for the benefit of the Association; and of determining whether any and what measures shall be taken by the Managing Trustees in consequence of such application, and for the relief of the parties in question; and to give all necessary powers and authorities to the Managing Trustees in this behalf.
Dated this 26th day of May, 1836.
ALEXANDER ALLEN, Secretary.

THE HAYLE RAILWAY COMPANY.
—Office, Rectory House, London-wall.
Notice is hereby given, that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hayle Railway Company, held at the Office of the Company, on above, on Wednesday, the 27th day of April, 1836, it was resolved unanimously, that a CALL of TEN POUNDS per share be now made payable, by two instalments—viz. £5 per share on or before the 25th of May next, and the remaining £5 per share on or before the 25th of June next; the same to be paid to Messrs. Ransom and Co., the bankers of the Company.
HENRY ENGLISH, Secretary.
27th April, 1836.

LONDON AND PORTSMOUTH RAILWAY DIRECT.
—From the numerous solicitations of most highly respectable and influential individuals in CANTON and its neighbourhood, the Provisional Committee have determined to extend a branch from their line to that city, as the key to Bournemouth, ABERDEEN, LITTLEHAMPTON, &c.
It has been accordingly resolved, that the capital of this Company be £1,200,000, in 24,000 shares of £50 each. Deposit £2 per share.
The prospectus cannot be issued till next week. Applications for shares (free of postage) to the Company's office, 7, John-street, Adelphi.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

SOUTH METROPOLITAN CEMETERY COMPANY.
FOR ALL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.
To be Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Richard Baggallay, Esq.
William Borradaile, Esq.
Joseph Curlew, Esq.
Thomas Farncomb, Esq.
Colonel Grant.
Henry Garrett Key, Esq.
John Paynter, Esq.
Henry Parnell, Esq.
John Price, Esq.
Thomas Walker, Esq.
With power to add to their number.
Capital £75,000, in 3,000 Shares of £25 each.—Deposit £2 per Share.
BANKERS—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, Mildred, Masterman, and Co., Nicholas-lane.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Brown, Marten, and Thomas, Mining-lane.
ARCHITECT—William Tite, Esq., St. Helen's-place.
The Company has been formed with the view of providing a Cemetery upon an extensive scale, southward of the Metropolis, for which purpose a highly eligible plot of land has been selected.
Application for Shares to be made to the Solicitors.

SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANY.—Capital £300,000, in 8,000 Shares of £35 each, of which number 1,000 are in the first instance to be reserved for the Colony. Deposit £2 per Share.
DIRECTORS.
John Chapman, Esq.
The Right Hon. Peregrine Courtenay
Daniel Dixon, Esq.
Richard Norman, Esq.
John Diston Powles, Esq.
John Price Simpson, Esq.
Andrew Spittlesworth, Esq.
Horace Tovey, Esq., M.P.
With power to add to their number.

AUDITORS—Joseph Barker Chapman, Esq., and Henry Maynard, Esq.
SOLICITORS—Edward Foss, Esq., Essex-street, Strand.
SECRETARY—Mr. L. J. Mackintosh.

The increase of commercial enterprise in all the British settlements throughout the southern hemisphere, and the opening of the trade with India, tend to show that the colonial settlements in South Africa, when their natural resources shall have been developed by the introduction of capital under judicious management, will, at no distant period, be among the most important possessions of the British crown.

The grant by Parliament, in 1819, of £50,000, for sending out emigrants to Algoa Bay, enabled a number of settlers to reach their destination in 1820, and to establish that valuable addition to the British colonies which at present comprises the districts of Albany and Uitenhage, on the south-eastern coast of Africa.
Some difficulties were encountered until 1824; but the natural resources of the country encouraged the efforts of the emigrants, and Algoa Bay having been admitted in 1827 to the advantages of general commerce, the imports and exports for the following years afford the best evidence of its progress, viz.

	Imports.	Exports.
1828	£35,391	£41,200
1829	62,491	50,500
1830	95,742	65,828
1831	65,511	65,581
1832	112,845	96,301

(The returns for the succeeding years have not been ascertained.)
The principal exports come direct to England, and employed in 1832 upwards of 15,000 tons of British shipping.

From this statement it is evident that the difficulties necessarily attending the formation of a new settlement have, in the present case, been overcome—that the districts in question possess increasing capabilities; the exports from Algoa Bay having been more than doubled in five years—and that the time is therefore arrived in which capital may be safely introduced, with a fair prospect of an ample return for its employment.

A leading object of the Company will be the acquisition of land in a country of almost unexampled salubrity of climate and fertility of soil.

Colonel H. G. Smith, chief of the staff, in a despatch addressed during the late Caffre war to Major-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, K.C.B., Governor of the Colony, writes thus:—"Not a single officer or private has died or required to leave the field on account of sickness, although often sleeping without tents in the open air; which I ascribe partly to the judicious manner of their being equipped, and partly (perhaps I should say chiefly) to the salubrity of the climate, in which respect I do not think this country is surpassed (and I question if it be equalled) by any in the world."

As evidence that the climate and soil are peculiarly favourable to vegetation, it needs only be mentioned that grapes, peaches, apricots, oranges, lemons, pears, apples, melons, maize, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and other vegetables, are abundant; no extreme of heat or cold interfering to defeat the labours of the settler. Tobacco is grown to a considerable extent, and cotton, opium, rhubarb, and other products, may be easily cultivated. Wool has already become an improving article of export, and silk may be cheaply produced in large quantities.

In most colonies, scarcity of labourers, and the consequent high rate of wages, retard the exertions of the emigrant; but, in South Africa, native labourers may be obtained in any number, and at a cheap rate, for all the common purposes of husbandry. Great advantages may therefore be expected from the possession of land in these favoured settlements. It is not, however, the purpose of the Company to become the cultivators of the soil, they will apply themselves to the formation of roads, the laying out and fencing of allotments, and any other preparatory works which may fit the land for the occupation of the settler, to whom they will afford such other aids and facilities as may be suitable and safe: their object being, by the continual extension of occupancy, to increase the value of the successive allotments of their land. This is the system which, in America, has rendered and still renders the land a source of large and increasing profit, acquired, as in great part it was but a few years since, at the price of but a few shillings per acre.

Another object, which will immediately engage the attention of the Company, and to which the Directors cannot but attach considerable importance, is the establishment of the Whale Fishery on the coast of South Africa and in the South Seas. All the bays in the neighbourhood of the Cape periodically abound with whales, and stations may be formed for fishing at Algoa, Plattenberg, and Mossel's Bays on the eastern, and at St. Helena and St. Paul's on the western coasts. By the establishment of fishing stations in these bays, the vessels will be enabled to return to port immediately after procuring their cargoes, and, as soon as refitted, will be despatched again without delay to their fisheries. Ships employed in the South Sea fishery from England are necessarily fitted out for a period of three years, whereas the outfit of the vessels proposed to be employed by the Company, will be reduced to one of only a few months.

In addition to these leading and important objects, the directors see in the general circumstances and condition of the colony ample field for the employment of the Company's capital, and they will endeavour, after prompt and careful investigation, so to employ it as to satisfy the reasonable expectations of those who may embark in this undertaking. The advancement and extension of the Colonial possessions of Great Britain is, at all times, an object of great national interest; and although this Company is established with a view to the profitable employment of capital, its promoters cannot but feel, that it has at the same time the prospect of becoming an instrument of great public usefulness. And especially they trust, that it will give them the means of ameliorating the moral condition of the native tribes, and of securing to the European settler the spiritual advantages enjoyed in his own country.

Applications for Shares will be received up to the 14th May. They may be addressed to the Directors, under cover, to Edward Foss, Esq., 36, Essex-street, Strand; or to the Secretary, at the Company's office, 9, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANY.—Applications for Shares will be received up to the 14th inst. They may be addressed to the Directors (under cover) to Edward Foss, Esq., No. 36, Essex-street, Strand; or to the Secretary, at the Company's office, 9, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.
By order of the Directors,
L. J. MACKINTOSH, Sec.

DUNDEE AND PERTH RAILWAY COMPANY.
—Capital £100,000, in shares of £25 each, £1 paid.
COMMITTEE.

Right Hon. Earl Kinnaird
Alexander Kay, Esq.
John Miller, Esq.
James Hunter, Esq.
William Christie, Esq.
Edward Baxter, Esq.
John Colman, Esq.
Patrick Mathew, Esq.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Shill and Small, Dundee.
PARLIAMENTARY AGENT—George Webster, Esq., 1, Old Palace-yard, Westminster.

The object of the railway is to connect the large manufacturing and commercial towns of Dundee with that of Perth, the capital of the largest county in Scotland. The present traffic between these towns would alone yield a handsome return to the shareholders, without taking into consideration the great increase of trade that must necessarily follow the throwing open of the richest district of Scotland—the Cause of Gowrie—and the convenience of the numerous regular passengers, as well as the vast number of strangers who visit that part of the country during the summer months.

Although the greater portion of the capital has already been subscribed for in Dundee, the Committee have thought it advisable that a limited number of shares should be distributed in London, applications for which will be received on or before Saturday, the 14th of May, at the office of George Webster, Esq., parliamentary agent, 1, Old Palace-yard, Westminster; and of Messrs. B. and M. Boyd, 4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury.

UPTON AND ROBERTS' PATENT SAFETY LAMP.
—The perfect safety of this Lamp has been proved by the chemist, the miner, and a Select Committee of the House of Commons, by tests which neither the Davy Lamp, nor any other proposed safety Lamp, could sustain; it is, therefore, recommended to the Miner as a protection, under all circumstances—there are no exceptions. It is presumed that none will household near the awful responsibility of exposing the lives of their workmen to a dreadful, and now, happily, unnecessary peril. This Lamp gives three times the light of the Davy Lamp.
Sold by Wm. Upton and Co., Queen-street, Chancery-lane, London; Mr. Roberts, 10, High-bridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and also by Messrs. T. Smith and Sons, Birmingham, who supply the trade.

MINAS GERAES MINING COMPANY.

Capital £100,000, in 5,000 Shares of £20 each.

Directors: Thomas Pilon Chapman, Esq., James Mackenzie, Esq., John Macdonnell, Esq., J. D. Powell, Esq., John Smith, Esq., James Vetch, Esq., F.R.S.

BANKERS—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co.

SOLICITORS—J. A. Simpson, Esq., Austin Friars.

This company is formed for the purpose of working mines in the province of Minas Geraes, in the Empire of Brazil.

Mr. J. C. Hocheder, who is advantageously known to those parties who have been connected with mining pursuits in Brazil, and who was lately chief mine manager of the Imperial Brazilian Mining Company at Gongo Soco—having in the month of July, in the past year, paid a visit to the mining estate of Morro das Almas, in the province of Minas Geraes, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and ascertaining its actual condition and capabilities, entered into a conditional contract for the purchase thereof, for the sum of £25,000.

A particular report of this property from Mr. Hocheder, showing the grounds upon which he has formed his opinion of its value, is herewith. It will be seen thereby that it is not a property, the mineral productiveness of which remains to be ascertained; but that it is, at the present moment, yielding profit. This report, and the plans of the mine, having been inspected by parties in England competent to form a judgment of them, they have at the foot of the report expressed their opinions thereon.

Mr. Hocheder surrenders this contract to the company for the sum of £1,600, as a reimbursement for his expenses, to be paid to him on the company receiving possession of the property, the contract not being definitive until Mr. Hocheder, or an agent from him, shall arrive in Brazil, and make the payment. Mr. Hocheder is to receive a further pecuniary consideration, after the company shall have been repaid, from the produce of the mine, the whole of the cost and outlay it may incur.

The management of the company's concerns in Brazil is to be under the superintendence of Mr. Hocheder.

In consequence of the alteration which has taken place in the state of the law in Brazil since the English companies first commenced operations in that country, this company will be only liable to a duty of 5 per cent. on its produce.

The leading circumstances which have induced the directors to take a favourable view of this property are—

First—The abundance and richness of the mineral deposit.
Secondly—The facility and economy with which the operations may be conducted.
Thirdly—The fact that the principal mine is now being profitably worked; and, lastly—The comparatively low rate of duty payable to the Government.

The capital of the company is to be £100,000, in 5,000 Shares of £20 each. Of this sum, it is not probable that more than £10 per share will be required, which is to be paid as follows:—

£3 per share to Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., on the apportionment of the shares.

£3 in Four Months, from that date.

£2 in Eight Months, and £2 in Twelve Months, from that date.

If any of the remainder of the capital shall be called for, the directors shall give thirty days' notice thereof in the *London Gazette*, and in three Morning and two Evening Papers; such calls shall not exceed £2 per share; and there shall be an interval of not less than three months between each call. If any call be not paid within fifteen days of the same becoming due, the directors shall, at the first convenient opportunity, sell the shares so in default, and hold the proceeds thereof, after deducting the amount of the call and interest thereon, at 5 per cent. per annum, at the disposal of the directors thereof.

Certificates will be issued for the shares.

The directors shall remain in office until the last Wednesday in May, 1840. At that period, and afterwards at the same period annually, two directors shall retire from office, who shall be eligible to be re-elected. Vacancies occurring in the direction, previous to the last Wednesday in May, 1840, shall be filled up by the directors. After that period they shall be filled up by the proprietors, at the General Annual Meeting, or at a General Meeting called specially for that purpose.

Thirty shares shall be the qualification of a director.

An allowance of £500 per annum shall be made to the directors for salary, until dividends shall have been paid to the shareholders, when the said allowance shall be reconsidered at a General Meeting of the shareholders.

Two auditors (being proprietors of not less than twenty shares each) shall be appointed by the shareholders at the first General Annual Meeting, to audit the accounts of the directors.

A General Meeting of the shareholders shall be called on the last Wednesday in May, 1837, and afterwards on the same day annually, when the directors shall lay before the shareholders a full statement of the company's affairs.

A Special General Meeting of the shareholders may also be called at any time, by the directors giving ten days' notice thereof in the *London Gazette*, three Morning and two Evening Newspapers, or on the request of any twenty-one shareholders holding not less than twenty shares each, giving the like notice.

At all General Meetings of shareholders the right of voting shall be as follows:—

Each holder of 10 shares shall have 1 vote.

30 ditto " 2 "

60 ditto " 3 "

100 ditto " 4 "

No shareholder shall have more than four votes.

The directors may on each occasion of declaring a dividend, set apart 10 per cent. of the net profits to be employed for the benefit of the company.

8, Tokenhouse-yard, April 2, 1836.

REPORT ON THE MINING PROPERTY "MORRO DAS ALMAS," IN MINAS GERAES.

BY J. C. HOCHEDER.

The Lavra do Morro das Almas, and the other mining properties belonging to this estate, are situated on the eastern declivity of the Serra de Arredos, one of the extensive branches of the mountain chain called Serra de Itabira do Campo. It is about one league to the west of the town of Itabira, and eight leagues W. N. W. of the capital of Minas Geraes.

The geological constitution in these joint properties consists of its columnite and ferruginous clay-slate, and talose-slate—the former entirely forms the Serra de Arredos, and the latter its eastern declivity, in which the auriferous formations are embedded. The stratification of the country runs in the direction of nearly N. 20 E. of the miner's compass, dipping westerly under an angle of from 80 to 85 degrees to the horizon.

The principal mines situated in this clay-slate formation are as follows:—

Morro das Almas; Santa Rita do Morro da Papa; Contenda; Palhanas; and Sítio Velho do Corrego Seco.

On the Serra before mentioned there are several workings on a lode of its columnite breccia, and washings in alluvial deposits, called Barra Preta, but which have, for a long time, been abandoned.

The ground plan, No. 1, comprises the whole estate, with its respective workings. The only mine at present at work is called Morro das Almas, and is situated on a high hill on the declivity of the Serra. Here there are two lodes, the eastern and the western one, upon which the workings are established and extended to a considerable depth, drained by an adit of nearly 210 fathoms in length, and from three to four fathoms in height, which occupied the natives upwards of eighteen years to complete. [Side ground plan of the mine, No. 2.]

Both of these lodes are of the same mineral nature, the matrix of which consists of brown iron ore, intermixed with red clay-slate, and disintegrated quartz, called by the natives "jacutinga vermelha." The western bed appears to be the principal one, it is from three to eight feet and more in width; whilst the other, the eastern one, is from three to five feet on an average.

These lodes are throughout impregnated with coarse-grained gold, besides which there are veins or strings existing in them, chiefly of iron ore, (per-oxide of iron-hydrate), dipping in an oblique direction, in which the gold is more concentrated, and are frequently very rich, containing coarse prills of gold of from several ounces to a pound and a half in weight. One cubic foot of ore from these strings gives a produce of from eight to eighty ounces of gold; but these strings are not so regular in their continuation (although seven have been found to exist in a space of the lode of forty-six fathoms in length), as to afford a basis for any correct calculation of a constant produce from them. The most important circumstance, in my opinion, is, that the whole mass of these lodes being auriferous, the prosperity of the mine may depend on the whole mass at large—that is to say, on working the whole of these lodes with regularity and system; and taking this into consideration, sixteen light stamp-heads (from eighty to ninety pounds each) give from four to six octavas (4 to 2 of an ounce, Brazilian weight) per hour; a produce from the whole mass at large which no known mine in Minas Geraes equals, except Gongo Soco in its most productive state.

The run of these two parallel lodes is nearly N. N. E., dipping westward under an angle of eighty-two degrees to the horizon; their extent has been traced as far as from 15 to 1600 fathoms; and, on all those places where they are exposed to the observer, they prove to be auriferous.

The workings of these lodes have been carried on by the natives from the surface down below the present adit; but owing to their non-acquaintance with the art of mining, the most of the workings have been carried on in the "dead" ground in search of the precious metal; and, from this circumstance, both of these lodes have been worked to a very great extent by the natives.

The adit (side ground plan of the mine, No. 2.) passes through the lodes at A; and from thence they went, in a curved line, through the "dead" ground, and returned to the lode at B; thus performing, on the adit, a wholly unnecessary labour of 120 fathoms in length.

The "bottom," or lowest workings on the western lode, is at present from seven to eight fathoms under the adit, and the drainage is performed by hand-pumps. The ore, too, is raised by hands to the adit, through which a horse train road leads to the stamps, an advantage possessed by no other mine in Brazil.

There is a most striking advantage in working this mine on account of the disintegrated state of the lodes, no powder for blasting is required. The whole is worked by the "pick" and wedge; and the "walls" being harder than the bed itself, little timber work is required to secure the operations. Six negroes (during eleven hours working time) are at present capable of breaking sufficient stuff to supply a ten-head stamp for twenty-four hours; and should the mine be worked in a proper manner, four negroes could easily perform the same duty.

The eastern lode, it appears, has not been explored or worked much by the natives, at least not to any depth—therefore a still more extensive field for future enterprise remains upon this lode.

At the mouth of the adit there are two new stamp-heads, the one of six, and the other of ten heads; the latter of which is of a very superior construction. Both are of a small weight, corresponding to the soft nature of the ore. Water-power is not at present in abundance during two months of the dry season, owing to the leads (veins) being out of order; but an ample supply may be brought home by clearing the "regos" and taking up the rivulet, "Crego de Curaba," (side ground plan, No. 1.) The fall of water is very considerable. A succession of eight or ten stamp-heads may be erected close to the adit, by which they are solely supplied with ore. No shafts will ever be required for working this mine.

In order to work this mine effectually, it would be requisite to abandon the present mode of draining the bottom works, which is performed by hand-pumps, occupying thirty-two negroes in the twenty-four hours. In doing so, a "winde," or, a (side plan, No. 2.) ought to be sunk from the adit, and a level, or, a driven, to communicate with the former, through which the water can be lifted by a small pump, connected with the water-wheel of the stamps. A working barrel of three-inch diameter, and from twelve to fifteen inches stroke, would keep the bottom perfectly dry.

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At the same time, a new deep adit ought to be commenced, about twenty-five fathoms below the present one, in order to raise the ore from the deep workings with more facility, and perform drainage without machinery, (side plan, No. 2.) This adit would cut the lode at a distance of 120 fathoms, the outlay of which would not amount to above £40 or £50 sterling; the "country" being soft, but firm, no timber-work required.

The mine being regularly prepared for active operation, a vast quantity of ore may be raised, and for the reduction of this four or five light stamps ought to be erected in succession below each other, (side ground plan, No. 1.)

The mines of Contenda, Santa Rita, Palhanas, and Sítio Velho do Corrego Seco, are all situated about half a mile to the eastward of Morro das Almas, upon two lodes of a similar nature to those above described. They traverse the extreme length of the estate. The workings here have been carried on extensively by the natives, but chiefly superficially, and have a long time since been abandoned, from the water having got in and ruined their works, owing entirely to the awkwardness with which they have been performed.

The mines of Contenda were first abandoned on account of some people having perished when attempting to rob the riches—the works fell in, burying the thieves; since which time, from prejudices of the natives, no attempt has ever been made to work on the riches known to exist in this mine. At present, the lodes are not accessible here without clearing the rubbish which covers them.

The mines of Santa Rita and Palhanas are at present more accessible, where one of the lodes is to be seen precisely of the same nature as those of Morro das Almas, except that the walls are of a softer nature; and arches have been left for support, which give excellent samples of gold. The lodes in Sítio Velho mine are likewise covered with rubbish, and at present inaccessible for minute inspection; any judgment of the worthiness of these two lodes must therefore rest more upon the geological relation with the Morro lodes, and the force attached to them, than upon actual facts, which could be obtained by examination; but judging from the way in which they have been worked by the natives, the existence of good samples on the lode in Santa Rita, and the great similarity of the formation with the Morro mine, there is every reason to believe, that they are not only throughout auriferous, but as rich, if not so productive, as the Morro lodes. The working of the two lodes may be commenced on several points, with great facility, and little expense, by opening levels on their course; and the ore can be stamped by the water-power from the Morro mine.

Having offered a few remarks on the lower, or Corrego Seco lodes, I return to the mine of Morro das Almas, the gold obtained from this mine is of the first quality, rated by the mint at 23½ carats fineness, the assay in London rates the fineness at 23½ carats, and stands, therefore, without any exception, from twenty to thirty per cent. higher in the market than any other gold of Minas Geraes obtained by mining operations. The gold of the other mines is of the same quality.

The different varieties of gold which are extracted from the Morro mine are as follows:—

Sample, No. 1. Prills which occur in oblique strings in the lode, as before mentioned.

" " 2. Coarse grained gold from these oblique strings.

" " 3. Coarse gold obtained from the cover of the stamps, which is too large to pass through the grates.

" " 4. Gold dust obtained from the stamps, after stamping.

" " 5. Fine gold dust, obtained upon rough boards, from the refuse of the stamps.

This last sort of gold, otherwise lost by the ordinary process practised in Brazil, is obtained in considerable quantity, in proportion to the other gold from the stamps; but this is only a fraction of the whole quantity of gold usually lost, and offers a most striking proof of the loss of gold by the process of mechanical separation. Amalgamation here will be most beneficially applicable at the stamps for fine gold, the matrix being exceedingly light, and therefore with facility removed from the stamps.

Besides these two stamping mills, there is a blacksmith's shop, a flour mill, a lodge for the stamp captain, and several dwelling houses, both on the Morro and Santa Rita de Corrego Seco, which, however, are not in good order, but serving for the Negro population, and also for immediate accommodation of Europeans.

There are four large pieces of virgin forests belonging to the estate, supplying timber, charcoal, &c., for every purpose of mining operations.

The whole extent of the estate is about nine to ten square miles.

The mine of Morro das Almas was accidentally discovered, in the year 1744, by a black boy, in search of a stray horse, though, from the richness of the alluvial deposits in the rivulets descending from the Morro, it had been long searched for previously. The owner of the black boy, then poor, commenced working this mine, and became one of the wealthiest individuals in the Camara, his returns being from 1 lb. to 8 lbs. daily; but his descendants, from want of union, involved themselves, during thirty years, in a law-suit, during which the mine was constantly kept under lock and key. Subsequently, it was sold by the Fazenda Nacional. During the last two years and a half, since this mine has been resumed working, it has given a large return, although worked only on a small scale, by a private individual, and without any European means whatever. Therefore, much more could be expected from it, in the hands of an English company, operating with system and adequate force, which can only be maintained by a company.

There are sixty-five negroes included in the property, who have never followed any other employment than mining. Amongst them are blacksmiths, carpenters, and timbermen, which are most valuable to the mine for an economical system of working.

In order to work this mining property effectually and economically, a working force would be required, consisting, for the first year, of about 150 negroes (men and women) and free labourers:—

2 Native overseers for the negroes,

8 European miners,

4 Ditto carpenters,

2 Ditto blacksmiths,

With this force of active labour, all the necessary operations, underground and surface, in driving levels, increasing the number of stamps, and raising ore for three or four ten-stamp-heads, might be carried on.

The expenditure for such an establishment would amount, during the first year, for maintaining:—

150 Negroes and free labourers, at 18s. each £2700

2 Overseers, one at 60s., and the other at 40s. 100

1 Head carpenter 150

3 Carpenters 360

2 Blacksmiths 240

4 Miners 720

Travelling expenses to the mines for 14 Europeans, at 20s. each 560

Mining implements shipped from Europe 250

200 arrobas of native iron for the stamps, at 8s. 1600

70 ditto ditto for picks and wedges 560

20 bullocks for drawing timber, at 32s., reckoning 8s. per pound sterling 640

10 cart and saddle horses, at 85s. 850

Total £5111

Or, in round numbers, £5200.

In subsequent years, the mines having been brought into a systematical working state, and the necessary number of stamps erected, the running expenditure would be considerably less than during the first year, unless it should be found proper to carry on the operations more extensively on the other mines belonging to this estate.

By the many advantages this property possesses, the great facility in working it compared with any other, and the rich state of the auriferous lodes, it is rendered a first-rate property in Minas Geraes; and a company could not fail to make most profitable returns for the capital embarked.

Mr. Hocheder having submitted the foregoing report and the plans of the mines to two gentlemen of great mining experience, the following are copies of the opinions with which they have favoured him:—

"J. C. HOCHEDER, Esq., 79, Hatton Garden, March 21, 1836.

"DEAR SIR,—I have carefully read your report of the Morro das Almas mines, from which it appears evident that this property has many local advantages, and which must render them brought into effectual operation at a comparatively small expense.

"As your proposed adit will take the lodes at 25 fathoms deeper than the present one, you will, of course, have 16 or 17 fathoms backs to immediately commence operations on, under the waste or lowest workings of the former proprietors, and a greater extent where the lodes have not been developed to the depth you state, as well as opening new ground by driving your levels on the lodes at the depth of the new adit.

"The specimens of the ore and walls of the lodes are, in my opinion, highly indicative of a rich auriferous deposit, being of that mineralised character which is always found productive. The facilities of returning the produce is also one of the greatest advantages, both as regards the soft nature of the ore, and the abundance and use of water-power.

"Considering the different points to which I have referred, the great extent of ore-ground in the property, and the economy of working the several mines mentioned in your report, by the same management and superintendence, I consider the undertaking likely to prove an advantageous investment of capital.

"I remain, dear Sir, yours, very truly,

(Signed) "P. A. JOHNSON.

"Chatham Place, March 22, 1836.

"I have looked at the plans and papers respecting the mining property of Morro das Almas, in the Brazil, which Mr. Hocheder has laid before me, and I have carefully attended to his explanations and remarks upon them.

"I can see no reason to doubt but that these mines may be very advantageously worked, while the facilities for attaining an immediate productiveness, and the absence of most of the difficulties that have attended foreign mines, strike me as peculiar, and such as are not often to be expected in such undertakings.

"I have no other means of judging of the richness of the auriferous bed than from the accounts given me by Mr. Hocheder, and by the specimens he has shown me; but from these I judge that the probability of good produce is a reasonable one, and that structure of the beds or lodes is that which in the Brazil is most likely to furnish gold in profitable proportions.

"The situation of the mines and the capability of cheap working and of considerable extension, appear to me to be beyond dispute, and to offer great inducements to engage in this as a promising mining enterprise.

(Signed) "JOHN TAYLOR."

"For a view and particulars, apply to Mr. Peabody, Auctioneer, Holford.

3rd May, 1836.

FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PREMISES FOR SALE

IN BRIDGE.

To be SOLD BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at THREE o'clock in the afternoon, at the STAR INN, in the Church Town, the following Premises, viz.:—

Lot 1.—All those TWO FREEHOLD SLATED COTTAGES and OUTHOUSES, with GOOD GARDENS attached, situated on the tenement of Castle Coffer.

Lot 2.—For a term of Ninety-nine years, determinable on the deaths of Three Lives, of the Purchaser's nomination. All that neat and substantial DWELLING-HOUSE, called PELLON COTTAGE, together with the OUTHOUSES and a large and productive GARDEN, partly walled. The House consists of Nine Rooms, and is temporarily divided into Three Tenements, which can be restored to a Single Dwelling at a trifling expense. The whole of the above adjoins Bridge Church Town, and are occupied by tenants at will.

For a view and particulars, apply to Mr. Peabody, Auctioneer, Holford.

3rd May, 1836.

NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND.—PROSPECTUS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK OF IRELAND.

It cannot be denied since the establishment of the National Bank of Ireland, even in so short a period, the system of credit has obtained a healthy extension. The Bank having stretched its branches into districts hitherto without the range of accommodation, classes have felt its good effects whose efforts heretofore had been unaided. In no instance has an unprecedented share of public confidence and support been denied the Bank, or has it failed to sustain it by reason that its means have been at all times equal to its undertakings. Through the confidence reposed in its operations it has been able to commence the development of the resources of the country, and to spread over a healthy surface of employment the enlarged means which public partiality and confidence has placed at its disposal. In this way alone can a bank be useful to itself or the community, who have the deepest interest in the integrity of its transactions. The plan of the National Bank of Ireland is now so well understood, that it almost seems unnecessary to allude to it. Its profits are to be divided, with a local proprietary in each town where a branch is established.

The guarantee it affords the public is a large and accumulating amount of general capital, and to the shareholders in each local bank a risk confined to transactions over which they can exercise control. So that each bank, without reference to its own local capital, by availing of that supplied to it through the National Bank of Ireland is enabled to extend its operations both with profit and with a great economy of capital. By this means a larger return is made on the investments in each bank, than if left to trade on its own means, and its liability is not increased beyond its own transactions, in order to obtain the most ample command of them.

This principle, with the regulation in each case of settlement, to dissolve the Company, when one-fourth of the capital is lost, approaches nearer to the security afforded by a charter than any hitherto devised, and must, in proportion as this point is reached, enhance the value of each investment, notwithstanding the value as a working principle of the wide extension of shares of a denomination to include the most thrifty of the industrious classes, yet the value of the stock depends upon their being local instead of general.

As a general stock, the wider its distribution the greater its liability to depreciation, from the difficulty of uniting large and distant masses of shareholders to one general object, the dissatisfaction or misconduct of one or more communities must perpetually act upon all the others, who might be free from the same contingency, and hence must be expected a perpetual glut of shares in the market as these communities might throw them off.

No sufficient restraint could be devised on an interminable number of partners, whereby the well-intentioned would be secured from the ill-disposed, and the number of influences to which human nature is subject, so no man would be wise to embark his property beyond the reach of power, moral control, and although, from the frailties of human nature, no system can be made entirely perfect, yet in an investment of this kind, its value is in proportion to its near approach to it, and therefore the advantages of spreading out the shares of a bank, where the stock in general is entirely counterbalanced by the security it affords to capitalists.

As a local stock it would be more free from the action of these causes, its worth would not depend on the misconduct of other branches, but on the degree of steadiness and prudence in its management, besides its security from general risk, would enhance its value in a

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

COMPANY.	MEETINGS.	CALLS.	DIVIDENDS.
Hibernian Mining Company..	11th May		
Mexican and South American	11th ..		
Imperial Brazilian	12th ..		
Colombian	12th ..		
Spanish Cortes Bonds	12th ..		
Bolivar	16th ..		
New Grenada	16th ..		
Rock Life Assurance Comp..	16th ..		
Provincial Bank of Ireland..	16th ..		
East Cornwall Silver	25th ..		
Cobres Copper	26th ..		
North Cornwall	June ..		
United Hills	1st ..		
Anglo Mexican	6th July		
United Mexican	27th ..		
Harmony and Montague		11. 9th May	
North Cornwall		10s. 9th ..	
Great Western Railway		10s. 10th ..	
North Consolidated		11. 10th ..	
Perran Consols		11. 15th ..	
Albion Copper		5s. 15th ..	
Bolivar		2s. 15th July	
Alten		11. 20th May	
Kerrow		11. 20th July	
Hayle Railway		5s. 21st May	
Union Gold		5s. 29th ..	
Anglo-Mexican Mint		2s. 23d June	
		6s. 1st June	
		6s. 1st Dec	

MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC BODIES
IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

SOCIETY.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DAY.	HOUR.
British Architects	Somerset House	Monday	8 P.M.
Royal Geographical	21, Regent-street	Monday	8 P.M.
Civil Engineers	1, Cannon-row	Tuesday	8 P.M.
Society of Arts	Adelphi	Wednesday	7 1/2 P.M.
Geological	Somerset House	Wednesday	8 1/2 P.M.
Royal Society	Ditto	Thursday	8 1/2 P.M.
Antiquaries	Ditto	Ditto	8 P.M.
Royal Institution	Albemarle-street	Friday	8 1/2 P.M.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DOUBLE SHEET.—We shall next week present our readers with a double sheet. The reports of public meetings, and the numerous advertisements, rendering such measure necessary, although it was only last week that we gave a Supplement.

ALTERATION IN THE MODE OF PUBLICATION.—As the alteration in the Stamp duties takes place at the close of the present volume, we beg to intimate to our subscribers, that an alteration will also take place in the mode of publication of the *Mining Journal*, it being intended to publish it on Wednesdays and Saturdays, which will enable us to give the reports of the proceedings of companies entire, and also afford space for railway intelligence, reviews, and general information, which have been hitherto excluded, from the pressure of other matter more immediately connected with mines.

WHEAL BROTHERS, WHEAL SISTERS, AND HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANIES.—We have received numerous letters on the subject of the omission of the Mining Correspondence of these Companies. Our explanation is, that the Directors refuse to allow them to be copied, and that such refusal applies not solely to the *Mining Journal*, but to the Shareholders generally. We would rather give the official reports than those of our Correspondent, who of late has evinced a slight bias, and to which cause is to be ascribed the omission of his communications. We must, however, manage better next week.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.—We must decline inserting occasional correspondence, the shareholders are entitled to all the correspondence, whether favourable or otherwise.

THE REPORT OF ST. NEOTS AND ST. CLEER CONSOLIDATED MINES shall appear next week, having arrived too late for insertion.

PRICES OF SHARES.—We have received the communication of the Secretary of Wheal Harmony and Montague Mining Company on the subject of our quotations. As we deal not in shares we collect from the best sources possible the prices at which business is done, but it is utterly impracticable, where there is no regular market to quote so as to please all parties. We can assure him that no company or individual can influence our Share List, as he supposes in the case in some instances. We are at all times ready to correct errors, where the authority can be relied on, and are thankful for information. In this instance we are told the price has been 2 to 2 1/2 premium. We presume, therefore, we must have been incorrect in our quotations.

GEOLOGY—THEORY OF THE CREATION.—D.'s letter shall appear next week.

G. B. I.—Next week.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.—Reports of the Royal Copper Mines of Cobres, Pulverou Mining Company, Anglo-Mexican Mint, Penoles Gold Mining Company, Mexican Company, St. John d'el Rey, and the Albion Copper Company, will appear in our next.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.—We have this week received several favours—the insertion of which is necessarily deferred.

SALES OF ORE.—The present number supplies the omission in our last, complained of by a correspondent.

LETTER—DAVY LAMP.—The letter on this subject is unfortunately mislaid.

THE MINING JOURNAL,
And Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 7, 1836.

The following paragraph, to which our attention has been directed by a Correspondent, is extracted from the *Cork Evening Herald*; we know not which most to admire, the obtuseness of our contemporary's intellectual powers, or the narrow-minded policy he advocates; while he is illiberal enough to suppose that we are actuated by sordid or interested motives:—

"WEST CORK MINING COMPANY.—Some of those who are interested in mining, in England, are exposing rather incautiously their jealousy of the success of the West Cork Mining Company, as we perceive by a partial allusion to circumstances,—upon the precise accuracy of which we do not feel ourselves competent to decide at this moment,—which appears in the *Mining Journal* of the 23d instant. In this publication, there is much more to be discerned than what is excusable on the ground of fair competition; and we should not be very positive in saying, that the aggressive remarks which have come under observation, have not been carried somewhat too far—even to touch the point at which injury commonly begins. With controversies of this sort we can have no concern; but we feel not a little, we confess, on the side of those undertakings in this country, and wish well to their prosperity, by means of which our labouring poor are supplied with employment. Whether the *Audley Mines* be worth £165,000, or a smaller sum, which, it seems, is one of the points in dispute, is a matter of no cold concern with us, if we find that they enable some hundreds to feed, clothe, and support themselves—who, if the mines were not worked, must return to their former condition of deplorable want. We understand with real pleasure that very favourable appearances of new mines have been recently discovered in the west of this country, and that very promising explorations are in progress on the estate of James Cummins, Esq."

If it were necessary to refute the assertions of the writer of the paragraph, who has exposed himself "rather incautiously," we might refer to our columns as proof that we have ever been the strenuous advocates of the mining interest of Ireland; and it is only because we have been, and are most anxious to uphold that interest, that we consider it our duty to guard the unwary, and to endeavour on all occasions to elicit information or explanations where concealment or mystery exists. We made no comparison between English and Irish mines—we deny that the allusion was in any degree partial, or that any thing could be "discerned" in our observations which was incompatible with fairness and openness of discussion; while we courted, in every manner possible, investigation and inquiry into the correctness of our statements.

Our contemporary observes, that "with controversies of this sort

we can have no concern," yet entering into it *con amore*, he gratuitously declares as his opinion, that so long as the labouring poor of Ireland be employed, it is a matter of indifference what deception may be practised, or what may be the sacrifices made by the English capitalist to effect that object. Does not this editor, who feels "no cold concern" well know that the day must in such case arrive when the veil is torn aside; and then what are the results?—a natural disgust to mining operations, and the consequent abandonment of the mines; the labouring poor thus being left to starve, or to find other employment; and who, but for the causes to which we have referred, might have been actively pursuing their labours—"supplied with employment," and enabled "to feed, clothe, and support themselves."

It is not by extravagant purchases—it is not by paying dividends out of the capital instead of profits, that the employment of English capital is likely to be encouraged in its application to the mines of Ireland, and if our contemporary really is sincere in his desire to promote the well-being of his fellow-countrymen (and we give him more credit than he was willing to give us), he will take the earliest opportunity of retracting his opinions, and never again meddle with matters which he does not perfectly comprehend. We should have thought that he must readily have seen, there could be "no mistake," when our deductions were drawn from the audited accounts of the Company; and we beg to assure him, that "our jealousy of the success of the West Cork Mining Company" arose solely from the circumstance of the Directors having given 165,000*l.* for that which is represented as being worth only 20,000*l.*; and having unjustifiably declared dividends, if either the Act of Parliament or a knowledge of accounts is to be considered as a guide—and not from any apprehension that the produce of the mines of that Company would glut the market with their ores, or "jealousy" of the Shareholders receiving dividends on their investment;—but, we repeat, we cannot understand how, after deducting 28,925*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* from 3,804*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, (if such be practicable,) there can be funds from which the Directors could declare two dividends, and that they have been declared, and, we believe, paid, we presume our contemporary will not doubt. Now, with respect to the purchase-money, we wonder it did not occur to him that, had the real or estimated value been only paid for the mines, there would have remained 140,000*l.*, which we should have witnessed with pleasure and satisfaction being expended in the employment of the peasantry in working the mines, rather than quietly dropping into the pockets of —. But we must say no more.

THE FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

In the British Stocks the transactions have not been extensive; Consols closed at 91 1/2 money and time. Bank Stock continues heavy, and has fluctuated more than usual. Bank Stock has been done as high as 210 1/2, but closed at 209 1/2 money. India Stock 257 1/2. The premium upon Exchequer Bills 17 1/2; India Bonds 4 5/8.

In the Foreign Market Spanish Bonds closed at 45 1/2 money and time. Passive Bonds 14 1/2, and Deferred 22 1/2. In the Transatlantic Bonds, the business has been very limited. Chilean Bonds closed at 49, and Colombian 32 1/2. Spanish, in the early part of the week, declined more than 2 per cent., having been done at 45 1/2; they have since somewhat improved. The Share Market presents no new feature, and the transactions have been confined principally to concerns of a speculative nature, and principally those on which small deposits have been made. There is evidently a disposition on the part of the public to rid themselves of shares in some of the railway projects, but the market is not in so healthy a state as to admit of pressure. Kyan's Anti-dry-rot Company has been done at 2 to 3 premium. Danube and Mayne are at a discount; and Colonial Bank have fallen to about 6 premium. The fluctuations in Railway Shares generally require no observation. Commercial and Blackwall have improved; and London and Greenwich have declined to 7 premium. The other prices will be found in our Share List.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, MAY 6.—METAL MARKET.—The operations in the Metal Market here this week have been extensive. COPPER continues firm. TIN has again advanced Five per Cent.; and Straits Tin has been sold at 7*s.* advance. LEAD has again declined, but there are very small stocks on hand. IRON holds its price. Foreign Iron begins to sympathize upwards. In SPELTER large transactions have this day taken place, and 19*l.* has been paid on the spot in bond. QUICKSILVER in quantity cannot be bought under 3*s.* 8*d.*, the small parcels have been realized by speculators at 3*s.* 7*d.* even.

BIRMINGHAM, MAY 5.—COPPER. The price of this article remains the same as last week, although the standard has improved, and the demand for copper for home consumption, as well as for export, continues to increase; there is, therefore, little or no probability of this metal declining in price. —SPELTER. Spelter appears stationary; we do not find that any alteration in this article has taken place.—TIN. Sales have been made all last week as follow:—for blocks 111*l.*; bars 113*l.*; refined 116*l.*; tin plate grain 121*l.* An advance may be contemplated; the demand for tin being considerably on the increase.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 4.—The Share market in local speculation is very flat; there is a complete stagnation in all sorts of shares. Two or three new schemes are getting up, but they will be found with many others "mere bubbles on the stream of time;" in unpoetical language, "no go."

PLYMOUTH, MAY 5.—The Exeter and Plymouth Railway Shares are flat; but little is expected to be done until Mr. Brunell has finished his survey; no opposition, it is expected, will be offered. In Mine Shares there is still much spirit evinced. At an auction, a few days since, Walkhampton Consols sold 4,340 shares at 23*l.*, 25*l.*, 26*l.*, and 27*l.* per share respectively. Wheal Richmond made 20*l.* to 25*l.*. Castle au Dinas 15*s.* paid, at a premium of 7*s.* 6*d.*. Wheal George Tin Mine from 8*l.* to 10*l.*. East Wheal Fortune from 3*l.* 15*s.* have sold at 5*l.*. Wheal Brothers are at 15*l.* to 16*l.* sellers. Copper Bolls are still in demand. Some new mines have been opened during the last week, and there is something said of a public company to be formed on a very extensive scale; the prospectuses of which have not yet been issued.

CAMBORNE, MAY 5.—The average standard of this day is 125*l.*; the average produce 74; the average price 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; quantity of ore sold 3,773 tons; the quantity of fine copper 282 tons 9 cwt*s.*—The amount of sale 24,924*l.*

RAILROADS ABROAD.—We learn from the Italian journals, that the preparatory arrangements have been made for a railroad between Venice and Milan, and that the plan is likely to be successful, as the undertaking excites considerable interest, and has the sanction of the Government. The first iron railroad will shortly be commenced at St. Petersburg, the necessary authority for the undertaking having been accorded by the emperor.—*Albion.*

NEW COMPANIES AT SHEFFIELD.—Independent of the new Joint Stock Banking Company, which is about being formed at Sheffield, three other Joint Stock Companies have issued prospectuses, viz.:—an Ale and Porter Brewery, capital 100,000*l.*, Mr. James Sorby, solicitor; a Coal Company, with a capital of 200,000*l.*, Mr. Dixon, solicitor; and a Sheffield and Rotherham Coal and Coke Company, capital 200,000*l.*, Messrs. Joseph Haywood and Henry Vickers, solicitors.—*Derbyshire Courier.*

COAL DUTIES IN FRANCE.—The French Chambers decided the question of the coal duties on Monday the 25th ult., and maintained the present division of the coast into three regions, while the part opposite England, and convenient for receiving the supply which it needs, continues to pay four times as much tax for coals as those districts which are at a greater distance, and require them less. French statesmen then wish to destroy the beneficial diversities of advantage which are given by nature to the different provinces of their country, and reduce them all to one flat and dull level.—*Courier.*

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

During the past ten days meetings of the proprietors of several companies have taken place, and we regret, in one sense, that we have not room, on the present occasion, for insertion of the proceedings, as also the reports and accounts presented; while it is highly gratifying, on the other hand, to find from our advertising columns, the high estimation in which the *Mining Journal* is held, and which necessarily precludes, on the present occasion, the insertion of the reports. That our subscribers, however, should not have cause to complain of the absence of information which they have a right to expect, we shall next week give a double sheet, and in the interim deem it only necessary to note the several meetings, and the days on which they were held.

ROYAL COPPER MINES OF COBRE ASSOCIATION.

First General Meeting held at 26, Austin-frs.,
On Tuesday, 26th April, 1836,

CHARLES P. GRENVELL, Esq., in the chair.

ROYAL PULVEROU MINING COMPANY.

General Meeting held at the George and Vulture,

On Saturday, 30th April, 1836,

VIGORS, Esq., in the chair.

PENOLAS GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Half-Yearly General Meeting held at the N. and S. American Coffee-house,

On Monday, the 2d inst.

HENRY ENGLISH, Esq., in the chair.

ANGLO-MEXICAN MINT.

Annual General Meeting held at 9, New Broad-street,

On Tuesday, the 3d inst.

JOHN SCHNEIDER, Esq., in the chair.

MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Annual General Meeting held at 32, Great Winchester-street,

On Thursday, the 5th inst.

JOHN MITCHELL, Esq., in the chair.

ST. JOHN D'EL REY MINING COMPANY.

Sixth Annual General Meeting, held at 8, Tokenhouse-yard,

On Thursday, the 5th inst.

J. D. POWLES, Esq., in the chair.

ALBION MINING COMPANY.

Special General Meeting held at the office in Tokenhouse-yard,

On Thursday, the 5th inst.

THOMAS ASHTON, Jun., Esq., in the chair.

MINES IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

The Isle of Man is situated in the Irish Sea, about equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland; it is about thirty miles long, and twelve broad, and nearly the whole of it is intersected by strong mineral veins, containing lead ore, copper ore, black jack or blende, manganese, hepatic iron ore, and several other valuable mineral substances. The rock of the island is clay-slate or schistus, with only one or two exceptions. On the north side of the island there is a small tract of limestone, overlying the schistus, and on the north-west side is a small portion of red sandstone, and about the centre of the island, near to where the principal mines are now working, there is a small conical hill of granite, as if it had been heaved up from below through the schistus, as it is entirely surrounded by it, and several veins of it extend for some distance round, through the schistus.

The mines were not worked to any extent until eight years ago, when they were taken up by an English Company, who have since opened them out on a very extensive scale, and have erected several powerful water-wheels and steam-engines for the purpose of unwatering them. They are now producing from 250 to 500 tons of excellent lead ore per month, containing from ten to eighty ounces of silver in the ton of lead. The returns for the last quarter, ending the 25th of March, showed a produce of nearly 800 tons, averaging 16*l.* per ton, with every probability of a still further increase as the mines are extended. In one of the mines there is now to be seen one of the largest bodies of ore ever discovered in Great Britain; it is twenty feet wide, of nearly solid ore, and has been sunk through to the depth of twenty-seven fathoms, and has been driven through in a horizontal direction for a length of forty fathoms, and the ore is setting down equally as strong on the sole of the present deep level.

The great Foxdale vein, running nearly east and west, upon which the principal mines are now working, extends across the island from sea to sea, and can be traced for a distance of about sixteen miles, a very small portion of which has yet been explored.

The great Laxey vein, running nearly north and south, contains copper ore, lead ore, rich in silver, varying from 80 to 120 ounces in the ton of lead, and a great body of black jack or blende, and is now producing about fifty tons of lead ore per month, and the last quantity of ore sold fetched 26*l.* per ton.

The great Brada copper vein, running nearly north and south on the western extremity of the island, near to the sea-shore, has been pronounced by several Cornish miners, who have seen it, to be as strong as any lode ever discovered in Cornwall, with a large body of gossan upon the top of it, but the company have as yet made but very little trial upon it, as their operations have been principally confined to the lead mines. These mines are under the management of Mr. William Jones, Mold, Flintshire.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—WEDNESDAY.

RIGBY F. OAKLEY.

The decision of the Court in this important case involved the legality of all transactions in Spanish and Regency Stock as coming under the statute of Geo. III. passed in 1784.

Sir W. Follett and Mr. Martin for the plaintiff, and Mr. Barstow for the defendant.

The case came on for trial at the after sittings of last Trinity Term, at Guildhall, before Sir N. C. Tindal, and a verdict was then given for the plaintiff. The facts were, the defendant had a large share of property in the Spanish Regency, Del Monte, and other foreign stocks. The plaintiff, a stock-broker, was employed to transact the various transfers. In the present case the plaintiff purchased 5,300*l.* Spanish, and 5,000*l.* Regency, for the defendant, to make up a deficiency in his Holano Stock. After the transfer was effected, the defendant denied the plaintiff's authority, for which reason the present action was brought.

Mr. Platt obtained a rule nisi for a new trial or a nonsuit, and appeared to-day to support the rule in reply to Sir William Follett, who showed cause against it. He contended the evidence of the different letters from the son of the defendant were not sufficient authority to the broker, although a letter of the 25th April, 1835, referred to the stock in question, and that the finding of the jury was therefore incorrect.

Mr. Barstow, who appeared also in support of the rule nisi, argued in support of the nonsuit, that the stock in question came within the statute. His arguments rested chiefly upon the case of Brown and Turner (Term Reports), in which transactions in Omium were declared illegal, also the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., which made the Russo-Dutch Stock a legal one. Further, that Irish stock was considered foreign before the Union, and viewed in that light.

Mr. Martin: Irish stock, before the Union, could not be contemplated, as no Irish debt existed before 1780.

The Court: That merely refers to a point of history. In this case we see no reasons to grant a new trial, and from the arguments in reference to the 9th of Anne, and the case in 1st Price, 168, we cannot alter our decision in a former case, for which reason we see no ground of nonsuit, and therefore discharge the rule, thereby declaring the legality of such transactions.—Rule accordingly discharged.

PRIVATE AND JOINT STOCK BANKS.

[FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.]

An account of the aggregate amount of Notes circulated in England and Wales by Private Banks and by Joint Stock Banks and their branches, distinguishing Private from Joint Stock Banks, between the 27th of December, 1835, and the 26th of March, 1836.—From returns directed by the 3d and 4th William IV., c. 83.

Private Banks

Joint Stock Banks

£11,447,919

Stamps and Taxes, May 3.

J. WOOD.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

NEW SOUTH MOOR MINING COMPANY.

April 30.—We have driven in five weeks in the deep adit seven fathoms three feet nine inches, and the ground is hard. Secondly, we have driven in the cross-cut from the shaft towards the lode five fathoms, and the water is coming out of the end, which shows that the lode is not far from us.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

KERROW MINING COMPANY.

May 3.—We have still to complain of the want of castings from the foundry, which we are in hopes will soon be remedied. The men are working early and late to complete the stamps by the time named. The necessary castings for it are all on the mine, so that we are not likely to have any delay.

W. BROWNE.

ROCHE ROCK MINING COMPANY.

May 2.—The pitch of the sixty fathom level, noticed in my last week's report as more favourable, continues satisfactory. At the back of thirty fathom level, opposite Fagan's shaft, on the north lode, an improvement has taken place. The pitches appear to improve, and the tributaries are working with spirit; on the north part of the south lode east of the engine-shaft the ground is so far favourable as to enable us to reduce the price from 55s. to 45s. per fathom. The ground on the north lode at the sixty west of the engine-shaft is hard. The lode is eight feet big, but not so good as it was. The cross-cut at the twenty-one fathom level towards Campbell's shaft is hard, and the air unfavourable; but the winzes now raising from forty and the thirty fathom levels will improve the air, and facilitate the work in this part of the mine.

SAMUEL ROBINS.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.

Great Wheal Venture, May 2.—The middle lode in the present end is from four to five feet big, producing some tolerable work; and we have indications of improvement, and it appears to be increasing in size; the lode is now very regular, and letting out water. The counter lode east end is about twelve inches big, having a leader about one inch in size, tinny, but not rich; this end is about twelve fathoms west of Rowe's winze in the adit. The ground in Glow-hill end is a little improved; the lode is about nine or ten inches big, but poor. The ground in Rowe's winze is rather spare; the lode is about two feet, carrying two or three leaders, small, but good.

J. BRAY.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

Guinear, April 30.—The engine-shaft in Wheal Leeds is now thirteen fathoms under the twenty fathom level; the plot at the thirty will be completed next Tuesday, when we shall cross-cut south, and I expect by that day week we shall unwater all the workings from the twenty to the thirty fathom level, and be in a situation of proceeding in sinking the shaft to the ore bottoms at the forty, to where we have only seven fathoms to sink. We have not yet cut the south lode at the twenty; the ground is more favourable; we now only pay 40s. per fathom. We find the lode in the twenty east we are at present driving on is twelve fathom south of the lode formerly worked on at the adit east of the slide, and we purpose cross-cutting north towards it. The ground in the present is favourable, and the lode, although not productive, from appearances, justifies our extending on it: although we have now discovered that the main lode is still to the north of us at that level, certainty of which no time will be lost in ascertaining. We shall next week set some pitches at tribute in the twenty fathom level west, now that we have communicated our new whim-shaft to that level from surface for ventilating and working to advantage that part of the mine. The tributaries that are working continue to make wages.

C. N. BEATER.

REDRUTH UNITED MINING COMPANY.

Wheal Ury, May 2.—The lode in the engine-shaft is about five feet wide with some improvements since my last, producing about two tons and a half of copper ores per fathom. The lode in thirty-two fathoms level west of Cock's shaft continues very large, and more promising to produce copper ores than it has for some time since. The lode in the thirty-two fathoms level east of the engine-shaft is about two feet and a half wide, promising to produce copper ores, with a small quantity in it at present. The lode in the twenty-two fathoms level of Gooding's shaft is about four feet wide, producing tin ores. The lode in the twenty fathom level west of Cock's shaft is about four feet wide, not rich, though promising to produce copper ores. The ground in the winze bottom of the twenty fathoms level east of Gooding's shaft is soft, the lode composed of mudi, flucon, and spar. We set a pitch on Saturday last, bottom of the twenty fathoms level west of Cock's shaft, at 1s. 6d. from 20s., and believe it to be a fair price if the ores continue at Cljiah. We have cleared the engine-shaft to the bottom, and shall soon begin to drive the cross-cut towards the tin lode. The lode in the twenty fathom level west of the shaft is small, and poor at present. The tributaries are rising tin stuff in the back of the said level. At Buckett's we have cleared Buller's shaft about four fathoms and a half, under the twenty fathoms level; in the east end of this shaft there is a small quantity of copper ores, and the lode is taken away in the west end by tributaries in the former workings. The lode in the adit level west is just as I stated in my last.

RALPH GOLDSWORTHY.

On Thursday, the 21st April, the copper was sold at 17s. 6d. per ton. On Thursday last the tin stuff was sold, which produced 257l. 15s.

CARN GREY MINING COMPANY.

May 3.—Since our last the twenty-two fathom level has entirely drained the sink under the twelve fathom level, and we have placed a pair of men there, who are raising some good work, the best part still appearing to the south. The appearance of Pitt's lode is not so favourable, it appears disordered in the eastern end. The new stamps will begin to work this day, and after getting in course we shall in a few days be regularly at work. We have not yet seen Elder's lode in the deep adit.

W. BROWNE.

PERRAN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

May 2.—I beg to state, this being my first survey, it appears rather difficult to go into particulars, but my opinion of this undertaking is decidedly favourable, that it will prove to be an extensive and profitable mine there does not appear to be the least doubt. I find in opening on Mudge's lode forty fathoms of good lead ground have been discovered, and on Anthony's lode about eight fathoms. In driving on the direction of these lodes, thirty fathoms east of the engine-shaft, a large cross-course, with a stratum of flucon ground, has intervened, and has heaved the lodes no doubt some distance, and which will require (from appearances) some time to ascertain or cut the said lodes. I calculate the quantity of lead ores now at surface, dressed and undressed, to be from forty to fifty tons of the former; about twenty-five tons may be ready (if required) for sampling in ten days or a fortnight; preparations are making as to floors, &c. for receiving the lead as fast as possible. The engine house and roof are completed.

RICHARD ROWE, Jun.

SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE MINING COMPANY.

April 30.—Having completed the walls of the engine-house, roof, &c., the masous are now in a forward state of operation in building the engine-stack. We expect very shortly to receive such parts of the engine as will enable us to commence putting the same together. We find the water is sunk in the engine-shaft below adit about two fathoms, and preparations are making to resume sinking, which we intend setting the latter end of next week.

RICHARD ROWE, Jun.

EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.

May 2.—The pitches and levels on Trewhiten south (copper) lode are as good as last noticed. We shall immediately commence driving a cross-cut south from Groat's engine-shaft, at the twenty-five fathoms level, to cut this promising and productive lode. Our sumpmen have been employed during the past week in altering the pitwork in Groat's engine-shaft, and we shall resume sinking it below the twenty-five fathoms level forthwith.

WILLIAM PETHERICK.

OLD MOOR MINING COMPANY.

May 2.—We have now driven a few fathoms on Saunders's lode, at the deepest level we can bring up, and are glad to say it is quite equal to our expectations; the ground is soft, so that we are obliged to close timber the end, and cannot now state its size; it is not rich, but invariably produces some tin, with good stones occasionally. The surface erections are in progress, and we shall, as fast as possible, prepare for the engine.

W. BROWNE.

NORTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY.

Wheal Thomas, April 30.—The sump-shaft in this mine is down to the twenty-six fathom level. We shall begin to drive to cut the lode on Monday next. The seventeen fathom level east is looking better than when we wrote last, in a fine strata of ground. The same level west, there has been but little done the latter part of the week, as some of the men have left the mine, and we have just put the others about some work we want to get done. The eight fathom level east and west, just the same as last reported. The tributaries in this mine go on well.

Wheal Hope.—The sumpmen, by great perseverance, have divided the shaft down to the fifty-eight fathom level, and the beginning of the ensuing week we shall clear the fifty-eight and forty-eight fathom levels, and by next Saturday, which is our setting day, be able to set several pitches. The thirty-eight fathom level is clear, and we have a lode there about two feet wide, nearly all mudi, in a fine strata of ground, kindly to make a bundle of lead, as the miners term it. Very near this spot there was broke last working, by one pair, twenty-eight tons of lead in one month. The rest of the levels in this mine are without alteration.

JOHN BOLLASE.

EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.

May 2.—The men employed in raising silver ores find the lodes to yield work of tolerable quality, and though the quality, as yet, is not very abundant, we find (from assays already reported) some very rich. Although we consider that the backs will produce ores of a very good quality, it will require further time to open on the lodes before considerable returns can be made. We are clearing the levels as fast as possible to promote this desirable object, and have commenced driving some of them on the lodes, which are very promising. We find the engine-shaft in a very bad state, consequently we have still more work than was represented us to do, by having to cut a large quantity of ground to fix the plunger-lift—under all the circumstances, however, we are getting on very well, and are hourly expecting the arrival of the materials which we have ordered for that purpose.

WILLIAM PETHERICK.

TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY.

May 2.—I have nothing new to notice in this report. Our operations are mainly dependent on the completion of the steam-whim, which will very shortly be ready to work.

THOMAS PETHERICK.

POLBREEN MINING COMPANY.

April 30.—I beg herewith to hand you our weekly report of this mine, the particulars of which are as follows.—At Stainsby's engine-shaft during the whole of this month the ground has been unusually hard, owing to the intersection of a raple stratum, but which we hope is now sunk through. Thomas's shaft being completed to the deep adit level, we have sat the whim-plat to cut, preparatory to extending the adit westward on the course of Wheal Harriet lode, and stopping the back on the ore ground. The middle level driving east between the shallow and deep adits, the lode is two feet wide, producing some good stones of ore; the west end of that level is also improving, lode about one foot wide, and occasionally yielding good stones of tin. The deep adit driving east on Wheal Harriet lode is at present poor. At Vice's flat rod engine-shaft the lode continues very rich; and nearly throughout the said shaft, even in the ground, several promising branches accompany the lode, containing good work for tin, but in consequence of which, with the rapid increase of water, our progress in sinking cannot be otherwise than slow. We had hoped ere this that the few remaining castings belonging to the engine would have been sent us, such, however, not being the case, we cannot state at what period the engine will be set at work.

RICHARD ROWE, Jun.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

May 2.—Still clearing, and repairing, timbering, and securing Tolcarne engine-shaft; at this time the ground is very soft, by means of a flucon, which we call Hodge's flucon: we consider that we are exactly on the place we wish to be, as this flucon will be a guide to us in cross-cutting. Still costaining north and south of Roselobby: we have not cut any lode this week; we shall cut a lode in a day or two, as we know we are near it, which is called Morcom's lode, in Old Wheal Jewel; if we find a good gozan here it will make a great noise, as the same lode has produced such large quantities of ore in Old Wheal Jewel. We have cleared the adit shaft in Wheal Jewel, and have got down on the deep adit. We have put in a footway, &c., and now we shall commence clearing Tolcarne adit shaft at once. Doing sundry surface-work as usual.

MATTHEW WILLIAMS.

WEST WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

April 28.—It gives me great satisfaction to inform you the leader in the twenty fathom level east is very regular from the bottom to the back of the end. The specimens it produces are very rich, a quantity of wire and native silver, with blue and grey oxide. Its size is just as I last noticed, but to appearance, from the south wall falling off, in all probability it is getting considerably larger, going deeper under the level, therefore there is very little doubt of its continuance to another level, which I am preparing for by sinking Lowe's shaft as fast as circumstances will admit of. The twenty fathom level going west is very promising, contains a great proportion of white iron, and the lode more than four feet wide, as regularly as possibly can be. It is hardly forward under the bunch of silver ore we had in the eleven fathom level, but propelling with all speed. The copper lode in the twenty-three fathom level going west continues large, about five feet wide, and more promising than it has hitherto been.

JAMES CARPENTER.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

April 30.—We have little or no alteration in the adit; the end-men are continuing to break ore, and have extended six feet. The back of this level continues to improve, it is longer and looking better than when we began, or has been for some time. We are driven from the ten fathom level at the engine-shaft by the increase of water, and shall not attempt to see it again until we put the engine to work. The founders have sent us a great many things this week, and we hope not to be hindered by their neglect; we intend putting the engineers to work on Monday, and shall expect them to continue day and night, if necessary, to keep pace with the founders.

W. SINCOCK.

UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

May 3.—The pitch in the twenty-five fathoms level is improved for ore since our last report. In driving east of adit level the lode is eighteen inches wide, good for ore; the lode in the pitch in the back over, is from three to four feet wide, very good. In the west-end lode, five feet wide, with good stones of ore, ground hard for driving; the lode in the pitch over the end is large, but coarse in quality.—Ten fathoms level. The lode in the end driving east of James's, is about three feet wide, two feet of which is producing ore of a fair quality. East of diagonal shaft, lode about two and a half feet wide, producing but little ore at present. West of diagonal shaft, the lode is two feet and a half wide, very good for ore. We can report no alteration in the pitches at this level since last week.—Twenty fathoms level. We have driven no ground east at this level during the past week; the men have been securing the adit level. In the west-end the lode is three feet wide, very good; also the pitches in the back of the said levels. The lode in thirty fathoms level is about three feet wide, two feet of which is good for ore. West-end from three to four feet wide, and improved for ore since our last report. At thirty-six fathoms level the lode is about two feet wide, with stones of ore, but coarse in quality.

REDMOOR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

May 2.—The sinking of Johnson's shaft below the thirty fathoms level has been delayed for the greater part of the past week, the sumpmen being employed in cutting ground and other preparatory work for fixing our plunger lift, about which they are now engaged. The silver lead lode in the thirty fathom level is not so productive as we have seen it; it has been intersected by a hard stratum of ground, which, for the present, appears to have disordered it. We shall shortly communicate the double shaft to the twenty fathom level, when we shall commence breaking ores from the "backs" of the silver lead lode. We are now preparing to dress what we have at the surface.

WILLIAM PETHERICK.

TREVORGAS MINING COMPANY.

St. Merryn, Cornwall, April 27.—I have this day been underground in the north and south parts of the mine. In the adit end driving on the lode there is a very fine course of lead, not less than fifteen inches big; there are but three men working in that end; I think they will break two tons and a half of lead this week, worth 16l. per ton. If our engine was ready to work, it would enable us to go deeper, then we should be able to raise any quantity, from the appearance of the lode at present. The adit end that we are clearing further south is quite full; I find they have driven by the side of the lode. I cut into it to-day, and found very pretty soft spar, thickly spangled with copper, likely to make a great deal in depth; the country about it is soft. In the south mine we have hauled to the shaft, we find a cross-cut driven west about six feet, the lode, cut, and all worked away at that level, and we can put down a bar seven or eight feet under the old cross-cut. This old cross-cut is about two feet and a half higher than our adit. We can go north from the cross-cut about eight feet, and south about four fathoms. Both ends are full of large stones and rubbish; there are also several large pieces of timber standing in the back and bottoms of the level. They must have had a very rich lode, or else they would not have worked it in the manner they have done. I hope in a few days we shall by some means see the old bottoms, when I hope we shall find something good.

JOSEPH OATES.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Great Wheal Charlotte, May 4.—The lode in the fifty-two fathoms level end west is exceedingly large, and hard at present, not rich, but in the back it is large, producing five tons of ore per fathom. In the fifty-two fathoms level east, the lode is six feet wide, yielding good work, and very kindly. The lode in the back part of this level is also large, kindly, and producing good work. The lode in the forty-two fathoms level east is seven feet wide, more kindly and richer than it has been for the last ten fathoms driven. The engine-shaft is two fathoms below the fifty-two fathoms level; and as the ground for plunger pole and cistern is cut, we hope to be able to keep the sumpmen employed in sinking to the intended sixty-two, without loss, especially as the water in the shaft is but trifling.

JAMES STEPHENS.

ENGLISH MINING COMPANY.

Great St. George, May 3.—At Wheal Leisure you will observe that the two pitches at the back of the ninety-six fathoms level are suspended; this I thought well to do, in consequence of the disadvantages under which they labour, from the continual rising of the water. It is calculated that, on an average, the men are idle not less than one-half of their time; so that, in fact, we are giving nearly double the tribute which ought to be given under ordinary circumstances. We, therefore, intend waiting until the new engine be erected and at work, before we again set this ore ground, which I am happy to say looks well. For every other particular of the underground operations, I would beg to refer you to the respective Setting Reports of each mine.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

LETTER VI.

TO MINERS.—GENTLEMEN,—Although my labours to expose the attempt made to set up the Stannary jurisdiction in an illegal form have scarcely commenced, I am placed in the gratifying situation of assuring you, that my five preceding letters have had the desired effect. The Stannary bill, be assured, will never see the light in the shape which was proposed. The exposition afforded by me, even before I had passed the threshold of Sir George Harrison's Report, has opened the eyes of those gentlemen who, in conjunction with the duchy officers, had framed the bill, and were about to shore up that miserable structure, the Vice-Warden's Court, to the prejudice of your interesting and important county. I shall not occupy the pages of the *Mining Journal* just now with the details, it is sufficient to say that I am informed that a gentleman has been called in to consider the measure for instituting an efficient local court, upon whose independence, discretion, and judgment, we may rely; and I feel very confident, that when the friends and constituents of that gentleman at Truro shall have the pleasure of again cheering him, their landings will derive strength from the course he will have adopted on the proceeding in question. It will yet appear, from all I can learn, that one of the liberal members of the western district has been, in fact, working with the officers of the duchy; and that the noble lord at the head of the Mining Committee, has been fighting the honourable and independent battle. I have this information upon good authority; and no party-work shall deter me from doing his lordship justice in this respect; neither shall any party considerations deter me from openly denouncing the weakness of the liberal and honourable member (whose seat rests upon his pledges of independence and protection of public interests), so decidedly betrayed in having lent himself to patch up, hand in hand with placemen, a musty and paltry piece of patronage, prejudicial to his constituents.

My exposition of the auditor's report was to benefit the county, and to preserve the property of shareholders in mines, interests which it must be evident are closely united; and although much remains yet to be written on the errors of the auditor's book, yet, as those errors were only of importance so far as they might tend to mislead the framers of the bill for a new court, I shall most gladly leave them to fall into that insignificance which they deserve, provided I can satisfy myself that the bill will not be founded upon the fallacies presented in the report. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

GEORGE CONCANNEN.

New Hunnys, May 4, 1836.

TIN BOUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—It is amusing to see the expiring struggles of the class of persons calling themselves bound-owners of Cornwall, who for so many years have been keeping the mines and population of that great county idle, whilst they annually performed the farce of turning up four turfs, with the hope of retaining a right which most of them have forfeited for ages.

The chief part of the ebullitions of those who have made such desperate efforts to destroy the duchy rights we pass unnoticed, but when we see statements made by some whose names or situations may give currency to the matter they advertise, it is necessary to contradict them, or show their absurdity. Of this nature is a letter which has appeared in several Cornish papers, signed "John Silvester," and which also (with an advertisement in the nature of a caution) appeared in your paper of Saturday last, the advertisement being signed "John Silvester," and witnessed "Frederick Hill." Those who carefully peruse these articles, will duly appreciate them, on seeing that the letter begins by stating that Mr. John Silvester was agent to the duchy lease, and the notice ends by stating that he is "agent for the several tin boundaries in the manor and parish aforesaid." None are so little to be relied upon, in either their facts or their opinions, as men who have changed sides; and that is the case with Mr. John Silvester, for the boundaries having appointed him their agent, because he was the duchy lessee's agent; the duchy lessee found out the truth that no man can serve two masters, and therefore discharged him from his service. But you can more easily understand how the dish was divided, "in the most perfect harmony," between the duchy lessee and the boundary, as stated in Mr. Silvester's letter; for it would have been sad indeed, if John Silvester for the duchy had come to blows with John Silvester for the boundaries. Why, Mr. John Silvester and Mr. Frederick Hill know as well as any two men in Cornwall, that their wanted bound claims are never to be maintained for a moment, unless they have continually worked, and continually paid the duchy lessee his toll; and we give them and the county notice, that if they find any adventurers foolish enough in this enlightened day to take a sett in duchy land under a boundary, we will, immediately on tin being raised, bring an action against such party for the full amount of the customary dues, without sharing any part with the boundary, as in the days of "perfect harmony" alluded to by Mr. John Silvester, "the agent for the several tin boundaries in the manor and parish aforesaid." As to the threat in the advertisement of taking away the tin from certain mines named at the foot of the notice, and from others which are left to imagine themselves included in the words "et cetera," if Mr. Hill and Mr. Silvester "the agent for the several tin boundaries in the manor and parish aforesaid," go on any such mad expedition, we hope the adventurers in those mines know how to defend themselves from plunder by day or by night; and as to any legal measures to deprive them of their tin, any one who knows any thing of present mining rights in the county of Cornwall, will guarantee them against all the boundaries for half-a-crown.

Why do not these gentlemen, instead of exposing themselves by their advertisements, bring an action at law to recover any one sett of bounds in the whole county, or bring an action to recover bound dues from any adventurer who has not pledged himself by deed or agreement to pay them; and then if they succeeded, they might advertise with some grace, but they can hardly hope that advertisements will give them what they cannot maintain by law; the public are not so shallow as to be thus deceived; and we give them this open challenge, that we will take the full toll of any parties working under them, and defend any action they may bring against Captain Crease, for their alleged half or any portion of it.

We just add, that we have this moment received the unequivocal opinion of no lesser authorities than Sir W. W. Follett and Mr. Hutt, that Captain Crease should continue to grant licenses in the waste lands of the duchy of Cornwall, as well as the enclosed lands, just as he had been accustomed to do. We are, Sir, yours most obediently,

BARTLETT & HEDDOME.

27, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London, May 4, 1836.

DUKE OF CORNWALL'S HARBOUR AND LAUNCESTON AND VICTORIA RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Having no connexion with mining interests, and my time being fully occupied with the engagements of my profession, I seldom have an opportunity of perusing your journal. Your last paper has, however, been just put into my hands, and two letters have been pointed out to me on the above subject. In both your correspondents, I recognise old acquaintances, to whom I thought I had given a quietus in the *West Briton* of the 22nd instant. The name of one of them appears, I believe, at full-length in that paper; but the mis-statements he has ventured to insert, were boldly contradicted by Mr. Richard Moore, who has been "a pilot on the coast of this projected harbour for nearly twenty years;" and if you will be kind enough to insert a copy of Mr. Moore's letter in your next journal, it will, I trust, be deemed a satisfactory answer to your correspondents, "A Constant Reader," and "B." I therefore annex a copy for the purpose, and beg also to trouble you with a few observations.

Your correspondent, "A Constant Reader," appears never to have seen a dredging machine, for he considers the idea as "monstrous." Had he, however, a little more acquaintance with the country in general, he might have known that dredging is adopted in many places with considerable success, and that sand may be thus raised and delivered at the proposed harbour at a price not exceeding 1s. per ton. Poldow sand is, as I have stated in a former letter, the best that can be procured on the coast; but although it may be twenty miles distant, it can be advantageously delivered in vessels constructed for the purpose, at 1s. 6d. per ton; and by means of the railway may be conveyed to and sold in the interior of the country for a much less sum than inferior sand now costs. For instance, at Kenworthy Water, which is about eight miles distant, Poldow sand may be delivered, including every expense, at 4s. per ton; whilst now no sand can be obtained there under 7s. I have before stated that "there is an abundant supply of sea sand within one mile of the harbour." The Haven in which it is found lies to the south-west of the harbour, and is, I believe, called Eastern Door. It is inaccessible by carts, but the sand may be easily conveyed in "vessels and barges" to the harbour.

Again, your correspondent states "that not 500 loads of lime are annually used for manure in the neighbourhood;" but he appears to be ignorant of the numerous limekilns which are erected near Launceston, and within a few miles thereof, all of which supply considerable quantities of lime into the interior. If, however, less lime is used in the district than we have supposed upon, there will be more sand; and so much the better for the railway, because ten tons of sand are used per acre, instead of three tons of lime. Some idea of the quantity of sand may be formed from the fact that there are now nearly 30,000 tons conveyed annually on the Launceston and West

bridge Railway, which is situated within twenty miles of the proposed railway, and to which the sand is supplied in barges from Padstow, at an expense of 7d. per ton; and this railway is not so long as the proposed line, and only supplies the country on one side of it. The district supplied is, therefore, not one-half so extensive as the one which will be supplied from the proposed railway.

In opposition to your correspondent B.'s opinion, is the plain matter-of-fact statement of the old pilot, Mr. Moore. The one says that a Breakwater in Tremouthe Haven is impracticable, on account of the ground swell; the other proves "that a more desirable or eligible spot cannot be selected, for the purpose of making a safe and commodious harbour, on the whole coast, than Tremouthe." As a port of safety, the proposed harbour will, therefore, be of essential benefit by affording shelter to the numerous vessels navigating the Bristol Channel, which amount to nearly 40,000 per annum. The number of vessels set down in the prospectus as likely to take shelter in the proposed harbour, is not twenty-four per week on an average; and when it is recollected that 300 vessels at a time are often seen wind-bound in the Mumbles Roads, which is sixty miles farther off the Land's-End than the proposed harbour: this surely cannot appear too much.

Having now replied to four letters inserted in your paper on this subject, I beg to say, in conclusion, that it is not my intention to notice any further remarks that may be made. I am fully prepared to substantiate the calculations contained in the prospectus to all who have a right to call on me for the purpose; but my time is too valuable to be occupied in replying to anonymous correspondents, who have no interest in the matter, except it be the continuance of a monopoly of trade, which some persons have long possessed.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,
"ONE OF THE ENGINEERS."

"DUKE OF CORNWALL'S HARBOUR."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEST BRITON.

"SIR,—There appeared in your paper of last week, a letter signed 'Silas Edward Martyn,' dated St. Minver, March 22, 1836, which contains such misrepresentations and falsehoods with regard to the projected New Harbour and Railroad at Tremouthe, which, if allowed to go uncontradicted, might have a tendency to prevent persons of capital from embarking in the undertaking, and which appears sufficiently evident in the writer's design and intention; but I strongly suspect, Mr. Editor, that this Mr. Silas Edward Martyn is not the purely disinterested philanthropist he affects to be, but a private individual of no great notoriety, living in an obscure part of the county, as I never recollect to have heard of him before, but a tool of some designing individual in the back-ground, ashamed to come forward himself, and who therefore puts this Mr. Silas Edward Martyn forward as his champion, to commence an attack on, as he is pleased to term it, 'this Goliath of Gath,' for motives which the most superficial observer cannot mistake.

"Now, Mr. Editor, I am, myself, a plain man, altogether unaccustomed to public speaking, or to writing for public newspapers, and this is the first time I ever attempted any thing of the sort; I, however, can read my Bible, which I do as often as I conveniently can; and it has always been my custom to observe that injunction so emphatically enjoined us in our devotional exercises, 'to fear God and honour the King.' I also, Mr. Editor, have been in the habit of reading your newspaper for many years, which I do every Saturday evening; for which purpose I smoke my pipe at the inn in the village, where it is taken in; and as I have a respect for truth, amounting I may say to a veneration, I do not, therefore, like to suffer misrepresentations to go, as I have said before, uncontradicted; but I am no scholar, Mr. Editor, nor do I presume to any acquaintance with the classics or classical allusions, which Mr. Martyn is so fond of as to introduce them into his letter; but I know nothing about 'Scylla nor Charybdis;' nor did I ever encounter an 'iceberg,' though I have been a pilot on the coast of this projected harbour for nearly twenty years, during which I have encountered many severe gales of wind and heavy seas, and not unfrequently when it has been impossible to obtain landing on any other part of the coast, have steered my frail bark (always an open boat), and when escape from death had appeared almost hopeless, to the shelter afforded at Tremouthe Haven, so that notwithstanding Mr. Silas Edward Martyn's having talked with twenty masters of vessels, who may never have been there during a gale of wind, or at any other time, I, Mr. Editor, speak from experience of my own, and have no hesitation in saying that a more desirable or eligible spot cannot be selected for the purpose of making a safe and commodious harbour, on the whole coast, than Tremouthe; and, moreover, I have spent the greater portion of the last six months on the spot, where I have a family connexion, and business to attend to; during which period, notwithstanding all the gales and rough seas which have prevailed, there has scarcely been a tide when I could not have sailed a boat ashore at Tremouthe Haven, if left in it by myself; and this I assert without fear of contradiction, from my own personal observation, which I think is more than equivalent to the opinion of Mr. Martyn, or his 20 masters of vessels, who were never on the spot in their lives. Mr. Martyn states, that 'another principal source of revenue is the quay dues to be paid by vessels laden with sand; but, alas! where can they get this article, none handy by here?' At Widenmouth there is some, 'but, like the fable of the fox and the grapes.' At Bude, the Canal Company have bought that, and 'dear enough.' Now, if Mr. Silas Edward Martyn had ever been in the neighbourhood, he would, had he travelled on the roads leading from Stratton to the interior, or even along the road leading thence to Camelford, more especially in the summer time, have experienced the annoyance so common to all travellers thereon, namely, the hundreds of waggons, carts, and almost every other description of vehicle, together with the countless droves of donkeys, all laden with sand, and all going to and from the very district of the proposed line of railway, even to its projected termination, together with the clouds of dust which almost suffocate one, and which arise from the roads in hot weather, occasioned by the numerous sand-carriers before alluded to, and all of which sand is got either at St. Genny's, Widenmouth, or Stratton. Why, Mr. Editor, independent of the unusual quantity of sand taken up by the various carriers on the Bude Canal, from 250 to 500 waggons and carts come on the beach to load sand daily, during many of the summer months, and only a proportionably less number during that part of the winter, when the farmer requires his team at home for the other purposes of his business; and the trade on the Bude Canal is, I am happy to say, increasing, and several new companies are lately formed for the purpose of conveying sand and coals thereon, so that its revenue is expected to be sufficiently ample to enable the Company to declare a dividend as soon as it shall have freed itself from the obligations imposed upon it by the expense incurred from the numerous accidents which have occurred to the works thereon for several years past.—So much for Mr. Martyn's no sand statement. There are many parts of his letter equally erroneous, which I shall not attempt here to expose, leaving it to able hands, better acquainted and more familiar with statistics necessary for the purpose. Nor shall I allude to the passage in Holy Writ, which Mr. Martyn perverts to serve his purpose. 'The opening of the Red Sea,' the allusion to which, in the way in which Mr. Martyn does it in connexion with the august Lady who has so condescendingly and graciously consented to become the patroness of the undertaking, is, in my humble opinion, neither respectful or loyal. But those persons who will become the disseminators of mis-statements will, to serve their purpose generally, not scruple to hold in contempt or to ridicule either the Sacred Writings or their Sovereign. Allow me to observe, Mr. Editor, that better said than this found at St. Genny's and Widenmouth cannot be got any where along the coast; and as to the threat which Mr. Martyn holds out, of some other suggestions being proposed to be given next week, I beg him to observe, that if he states any thing with regard to the Duke of Cornwall's Harbour and Railway which is not founded on truth, and it comes to my knowledge, I will most assuredly contradict him.

"I am, Mr. Editor, your obliged obedient servant,
"Bude, April 11, 1836. "RICHARD MOORE."

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MAY 2.—On the order of the day being read for the House to go into Committee on the Constabulary Force (Ireland) Bill, the Earl of ROBIN rose to express his disapprobation of the measure, and warmly opposed its reception. An animated and lengthened debate took place, in which Lord Melbourne, the Earl of Wicklow, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Ellenborough, the Earl of Winchelsea, took prominent parts, when several clauses were agreed to, and others amended, and the report was ordered to be received on Friday.

TUESDAY.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY read several letters received by him on the subject of the Clarence Railway, which he declared as a speculating London job, got up by persons unconnected with the county of Durham.

FRIDAY.—The Southampton Docks Bill was brought up from the Commons. The Constabulary Force (Ireland) Bill underwent further discussion and alteration.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MAY 2.—The Glasgow and Falkirk Junction Railway Bill was read a second time, and referred to a Committee.—The Leith and New Haven Harbour and Docks Bill was read a second time.

TUESDAY.—The Midland Counties Railway Bill was, upon the motion of Sir RONALD FERGUSON pressed to a division—recommitted. The numbers being for the further consideration of the report 35; for the recomittal 178.

WEDNESDAY.—The Sheriffs of London presented a petition against the Clarence Railway Bill.—Alderman WOOD moved that the members for Middlesex, Surrey, Essex, Kent, and Sussex, be deputed to the Durham South-West Railway Committee.—Petitions were presented in favour of the Leeds and Manchester Railway, and the Durham South-West Railway Bill.—A

petition was presented against the Midland Counties Railway Bill.—The Aylesbury Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

THURSDAY.—The Southampton Docks Company Bill was read a third time and passed.—Petitions were presented from certain freeholders and householders of Greenwich, praying that no railway might be allowed to pass through the town.—A petition was presented against certain clauses of the South-Eastern Railway Bill.

FRIDAY.—A petition was presented from the inhabitants of the Borough of Finsbury in favour of the South Durham Railway Bill, the petitioners thinking it would lessen the price of coals.—A petition was presented from the Tower Hamlets, signed by 1,200 persons, in favour of the South-West Durham Railway Bill, and praying the House to pass that and all other bills calculated to facilitate the transit of coals to the metropolis, and to lower the price of that important article.

DIAMONDS.—A. M. Perrot, of the Royal Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, after a careful examination of perfect and imperfect diamonds, is of opinion that they are formed by some volcanic action on small pieces of carbon, or of a substance composed of a large portion of carbon, and a very small quantity of hydrogen.—*Athenaeum*.

WEST CORNWALL MINING ASSOCIATION.—A few Friends have united to invest £20,000 in the purchase of Shares in Mines making large profits, and in new Mines of good future promise. The Company will be divided into 500 Shares of £40 each. Deposit £20 per Share. No further call to be made, until the expiration of six months from the 24th of June. It has been ascertained that the rate of profit made by the best Cornish Mines, varies from 10 to 15 per cent. on the value of the Shares. It is proposed, therefore, to divide not less than 74, and not exceeding 10 per cent. per annum to be paid to the Shareholders Quarterly, and the surplus to be invested in new purchases.

The management of the Company's affairs will be vested in two Directors, who will consult a practical mine-agent as to the character and value of mines to be adventured in. Shares have already been purchased to a considerable amount in some of the best mines in the county, and others are in treaty for.

Mr. John Tippet, of Truro, will take the direction of forming the Company, and will give all necessary particulars, to whom also applications for shares may be made. Scrip shares, signed by two Directors, will be issued to parties who may become shareholders, immediately after the 1st of June next. No applications for shares will be received after the 25th inst., the greater part being already appropriated.

REGULATIONS.

The capital of the Company shall be £20,000, in 500 Shares of £40 each. Deposit £20 per Share. No further call to be made until the expiration of six months from the 24th of June next; after which, calls shall be made quarterly, with thirty days' notice, of £2 10s. per Share, until the full amount be paid up.

That a General Meeting of the Shareholders shall be held yearly, on the first Monday after the 24th of June. The first Meeting to be held on the Monday next after the 24th of June, 1837.

The trade of the Company shall be managed by the present Directors until such first meeting of the Shareholders, when a report of the receipts and disbursements shall be laid before them. Holders of one share to have one vote; five shares, two votes; ten shares, three votes, but no Subscriber to have more than five votes.

That the Directors shall have power to buy and sell Shares, and generally to carry into effect the objects of the Association.

Truro, 2d May, 1836.

ST. MARY-LA-BONNE BANK.

Capital, One Million.

In 40,000 shares of £25 each. Deposit £1 per share. Banking is one of the few trades which experience has proved to be the best conducted by public companies, with a numerous body of partners; and public banks possess great advantages over private banks, being enabled to do business upon principles, and to an extent, that the means and credit of private banks will not admit, and with a liberality they cannot afford.

The more partners or shareholders connected with a bank, the more business will that bank command, because the partners or shareholders will naturally transact their business at their own bank, for the sake of increasing the profits in which they themselves are to participate.

Since the populous and wealthy district of St. Mary-la-bonne has been created one of the Metropolitan Boroughs, it has attained a consequence and importance it did not before possess, which have given to all who reside, or have property within its limits, a feeling, in regard to its local interests, not hitherto experienced. To call this feeling into action, and to give it its due effect, nothing can so effectually contribute as the establishment of the Scotch system of banking, aiding local institutions, and calling forth those energies and those resources which capital alone is required to develop.

The trade of the borough will be improved by its operation, property increased in value, and the same advantages extended to its community (the trading part of it especially) as have been so long experienced in Scotland, and as are already so sensibly felt in every part of England in which the system has been adopted.

It has therefore been resolved to establish, in this borough, a Joint Stock Bank upon the Scotch system, based on liberal principles, and capable of affording these very decided advantages, and at the same time remunerating, in an ample manner, those who embark in it.

Prospectuses will be issued in a few days with the names of the Directors; in the interim, applications for shares to be made (post paid) to Alfred Robinson, Esq., solicitor, 17, Orchard-street, Portman-square.

WHERRY MINING COMPANY.

Capital £12,000, in 800 Shares of £15 each. Deposit £5 per Share.

The Subscribers are respectfully informed, that the Scrip for Shares in the above Company are ready for delivery and may be obtained, on payment of the deposit, by applying on the 9th inst. at Messrs. George Grenfell and Sons, 34, Lombard-street, or at the Company's Bankers, Messrs. Boase, Grenfell and Co., Penzance.

Dated, May 5, 1836. J. G. BECKERLEY, Secretary.

THE WHERRY MINING COMPANY, MOUNTS BAY, PENZANCE, CORNWALL.

This mine is situated on the Western Green, between Penzance and Newlyn, and the Sett extends from East to West upwards of half a mile, containing within it valuable Lodes of Tin and Copper, and running North and South, is a large Cobalt Lode. The Sett is held for 21 years from the present period, at moderate dues, and being situated so near Penzance, all kinds of materials can be brought to the spot at an easy expense of cartage; two Smelting-Houses are within a mile of the Mine, and as a never-failing Stream of Water runs through the Sett, Stamping Mills may be erected on the site. The Mine is much celebrated in the History of Cornwall, and it is thought sufficient to refer to the first volume of the Transactions of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, where this Mine is especially noticed in a communication from the late Sir Humphrey Davy (who, it will be recollected, was a native of Penzance.) He says, page 42.

"A most remarkable vein of this kind (Porphyry) was worked some years ago at the Wherry Mine near Penzance, the principal metals were Oxide of Tin and Sulphure of Copper, but Ores of Cobalt and Lead likewise occurred, and the variety of metallic substances found with them, in minute quantities, was very extraordinary. A very good account of the working of this Mine has been drawn up by Mr. Hawkins, one of the members of our Society, and published in German; and I have seen a French Translation of it in the Journal des Mines. This paper, in an English dress, ought to be placed in the archives of the Geological Society of Cornwall, and is worthy of being inserted in their first publication."

In conformity with the suggestion of Sir Humphrey Davy contained in the last sentence, Mr. Hawkins's paper was inserted in the same volume, and from it are taken the following extracts.—page 135.

"There is something very remarkable in the natural history of this Mine. The workings were confined to a course or channel of Evan, about 15 feet in breadth, which runs N. W. and S. E. and underlies one foot and a half in a fathom to the S. W. Besides the small veins of Tin which run through this rock, its whole mass was impregnated with Tin to such a degree, as to be worth the expense of raising. Fifteen feet of the eighteen, which composed the breadth of the Rivan, produced 1600 lb. of White Tin in 1000 sacks, and another four as much as one foot of White Tin in every sack. On a close inspection of the rock, in which the Tin is thus abundantly dispersed, the grains appear of a crystalline transparency, and so equal in size and so regularly distributed, as to form, as it were, one of the constituent parts of the Porphyry. The term *Slamified Granite*, which has been applied to it, is not, therefore, improper. It is said to have been the first Tin Stone that was ever burnt in Cornwall, before it was sent to the Stamping Mill—a common Lime-kiln having been erected for that purpose, which was found to answer completely. The object of this operation was to render the texture of the stone more friable. In September, 1792, a friend (Mr. Davies Gilbert) wrote to me as follows:—The Course of Slamification Porphyry, near Penzance (the Wherry) promises to make a VERY GREAT MINE. There are indications of the Tin being continued to a great extent in both directions, and the bottoms are proving larger and remain rich. An adventurer told me that 30000 lb. worth of Tin has been raised from this extraordinary Mine in the course of the present summer. In a subsequent letter, the same friend informed me, a Steam Engine is erecting on the green on-site, and they are constructing a wooden bridge from thence to the rock, to serve as a communication, till the Engine Shaft has been sunk sufficiently deep, and a drift worked out of the Mine as a stage for supporting the sliding, or hanging rods. The bridge thus constructed, answers also the purpose of conveying the ore and deals to the shore. In this manner the Mine was conducted, and ores to the amount of SEVENTY THOUSAND POUNDS were raised from it. Nor indeed were its treasures exhausted at its close, which was as romantic as its commencement. An American vessel broke from her anchorage in Gwaenas Lake, and striking against the stage, demolished the machinery, and thus put an end to an adventure which, both in ingenuity and success, was probably never equalled in any country."

The papers from which the above extracts are given, being written and published in the year 1818, purely as a communication to a scientific body, and not having the most remote reference to Mining speculations, it is thought that no better Prospectus can be offered to the public. With a view of renewing the very partial operations carried on in this Mine, and of realizing the advantages held out in the above notices, it is proposed to divide the concern into 800 Shares, with a deposit of 3d. per Share, into the hands of Messrs. Boase, Grenfell, and Co., Bankers, Penzance. The Shares to be held in Scrip, each to contain not less than two Shares. The Calls not to exceed 10s. per Share and not to be made oftener than once in three months. The Scrip to be held subject to the Regulations to be endorsed thereon.

Applications for Shares to be made (if by letter, post-paid) to Mr. J. G. Beckerley, (Regent-terrace, Penzance, from whom any additional particulars may be known.

Penzance, 15th April, 1836.

At a Public Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company, held at the Union Hotel, Penzance, 26th April, 1836—Richard Pearce, Esq., in the Chair, the regulations for the government of the Company were agreed to, and the following gentlemen appointed the Committee of Management for the present year, with power to add to their number, viz.

Messrs. RICHARD PEARCE, SAMUEL HIGGS, RICHARD MILLEIT.

WEST INDIA AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

Capital £500,000, in 10,000 shares of £50 each. Deposit £2 per share.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MOUNTROSE, Wm. Alexander Mackinnon, Esq., M.P., William Archibald Campbell, Esq., BANKERS—Messrs. Glyn, Hallifax, Mills, & Co., 67, Lombard-street.

SOLICITOR—B. Lumley, Esq., 6, Quality-court, Chancery-lane. Detailed estimates and prospectuses have been prepared for the information of the public, and may be obtained from the solicitor, and at the office of the Company, 17, Ironmonger-lane, Chancery-lane.

Applications for shares may be addressed to the solicitor, B. Lumley, Esq., or to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, where further information may be obtained daily, from eleven to four o'clock.

WEST INDIA AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that the allotment of shares in the above Company will be made on Monday next, the 9th inst.

17, Ironmonger-lane, May 6. B. LUMLEY, Solicitor.

EDINBURGH AND DUNDEE RAILWAY.

Capital £400,000, in 8,000 shares of £50 each.

Deposit £2 per share, and no further call until the Act is obtained. This railway will proceed from Edinburgh through the heart of the county of Fife, and connect the populous districts of Petticaire and Cupar with Dundee, the second city, in point of commerce and manufacture, in Scotland; and will form the commencement of the direct line (to be continued hereafter) to Arbroath, Montrose, Aberdeen, and Elgin. It will also form the line of communication between the following railways—Dundee and Forfar, Dundee and Newtyle, Dundee and Arbroath, and Dundee and Perth, to the city of Edinburgh, where it will join the thirty-four miles in length) is now nearly completed by Mr. Robert Stevenson, engineer, under the direction of several proprietors in the line.

A detailed prospectus, with the names of the Provisional Committee, and a most favourable estimate of the probable revenue, will appear in a few days. In the mean time, a limited number of shares having been allotted to London and Liverpool, applications for London may be made to Messrs. B. and M. Boyd, 4, New Bank-buildings, Leith; Messrs. B. W. and A. Franklin, North Crescent, Liverpool; Robert Allan, Esq., Phoenix Fire-office, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh; Messrs. Cunningham and Bell, W. S. & A. George-street, Edinburgh; Messrs. Christie and Pagan, Cupar; Christopher Kerr, Esq., Dundee; Andrew M'Erven, Esq., 75, Miller-street, Glasgow.

4, New Bank-buildings, London, April 26, 1836.

THE GLOUCESTER AND HEREFORD RAILWAY, through

Newent, Dymock, and Ledbury, with a Branch to Ross, connecting Monmouth, Kingston, Leominster, Newtown, Montgomery, Aberystwith, and the whole of the Midland Counties of Wales, with Gloucester, Cheltenham, and London.

Capital £600,000, in shares of £50. Deposit £2 per share.

No further call will be made until the Act is obtained.

DIRECTORS.

Hans Busk, Esq., Richard Cooke, Esq., Henry Charles Dakeyne, Esq., James C. Disney, Esq., G. B. Lonsdale, Esq., A. W. Beetham, Esq., F.R.S., Major Macnamara, M.P., Joseph Hume Wetherhead, M.D.,

Lieut.-Col. Morrison, The Hon. F. W. Mullins, M.P., Jacob Hans Busk, Esq., Henry Patrick, Esq., Frederick Polhill, Esq., M.P., Thos. Dickenson, Esq., John Henry Walker, Esq.,

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

E. B. Clive, Esq., M.P., Rev. J. Hopton, Richard Webb, Esq., Colonel Mowbray, T. C. Thackwell, Esq., W. Montague, Esq., C. J. Tasker, Esq., B. Johnson, Esq., C. Church, Esq., Henry Southam, Esq., D. M. Walker, Esq., M. Hutchinson, Esq.,

MANAGING DIRECTORS IN THE COUNTRY.

W. Montague, Esq., E. Kendall, Esq., D. Johnson, Esq., D. M. Walker, Esq., C. Bartlett, Esq., E. Kendall, Esq., H. Brown, Esq., C. Bartlett, Esq.,

BANKERS—Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Stone; and Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Biddulph.

SOLICITORS—Francis Beetham, Esq., 8, Chatham-place, New Bridge-street; John Gilbert Lander, Esq., 5, Gray's Inn-square.

ENGINEERS—William Laxton, Esq., SECRETARY—George Brown, Esq.

The Shares are now being allotted, and letters of allocation will be issued on Wednesday next, the 11th inst.

DUBLIN AND KILKENNY RAILWAY, being the first

extension of the GREAT LEINSTER AND MUNSTER RAILWAY.

LONDON PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Henry Bainbridge, Esq., Thomas Barnewell, Esq., George La Touche, Esq., John Maher, Esq., M.P., Thomas Mooney, Esq., R. P. Frichard, Esq., Benjamin Shaw, Esq., Edward Stewart, Esq.,

Francis Wilson, Esq., With power to add to their number.

ENGINEERS—John Macneill, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., and David Aher, Esq.

SOLICITORS—Matthew Barrington, Esq., Dublin; Messrs. Fladgate, Young, and Jackson, London.

The Provisional Committee have to inform the shareholders that, in consequence of the decision of the standing order committee of the House of Commons, they are compelled to postpone their proceedings for obtaining the act of incorporation until the next session of Parliament.

The Provisional Committee think it right to inform the shareholders, that the decision of the Standing Order Committee was given on petitions from a Canal and River Navigation Company, merely with reference to the non-compliance with the standing orders, and not in any way affecting the real merits of the undertaking.

The delay in the commencement of the work will only be temporary, and in submitting to it, the Provisional Committee have the very great satisfaction of being able to report to the shareholders, that the communications with the engineers employed on behalf of the Company, and with another engineer of the highest professional reputation, have given the strongest assurance, amounting to conviction, that the first branch of this railway, from Dublin to Kilkenny, is the best selected line of railway now before the public, either in England or Ireland, showing a perfect level for thirty-seven miles, in no part of the line an inclination exceeding 1 in 500, and affording the means of completing it at a less rate of expense than any other line of railway hitherto projected.

The Committee have also to inform the proprietors that, from the nature of the arrangements made with their engineers and other persons employed, the expense incurred has been comparatively trifling.

The Committee having been applied to by the Chamber of Commerce of Limerick, are now proceeding with the survey of the second extension of this great undertaking to that city, a distance of eighty miles from the main trunk, and 120 from Dublin, by which there will be a direct communication with America from the port of Limerick, where wet docks are now being built, in which vessels of the largest tonnage can ride with security.

Prospectuses for the second extension will be issued within a few days at the Company's offices, No. 42, Cornhill, London; and 3, College-green, Dublin.

May 3, 1836.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1836.

April: Thermometer. Barometer. May: Thermometer. Barometer. Thund. 28 from 26 to 33 29.87 to 29.78 Sunday 1 26 34 29.71 to 29.81 Friday 29 27 32 29.79 to 29.77 Monday 2 30 35 29.78 to 29.85 Saturday 30 24 31 29.73 to 29.68 Tuesday 3 28 33 29.58 to 29.78 Wednesday 4 28 34 29.67 to 29.66

Prevailing winds N.W. N.E. Except the morning of the 28th ultimo, and two following days, and afternoon of the 1st instant, generally cloudy, with frequent showers of rain. A little snow on the afternoon of the 29th, and hail on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo. Rain fallen, 125 of an inch.

Edinburgh. CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,

Tuesday, May 3.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—A. Oswald and J. T. Trimmer, Bordeaux—R. Arrowsmith and J. Arrowsmith, Preston, drapers—E. Steer and R. Oldman, Leeds, wool-merchants—J. W. Irving and F. Davidson, Manchester, smallware dealers—W. Spittlesworth and J. Wyles, Nottingham, dyers—W. Dempster and W. M. Taggart, Bradford, Yorkshire, drapers—D. Burton and J. Langdale, Cherry Burton, Yorkshire, corn-merchants—S. Sharp and H. Hills, Henley-upon-Thames, milliners—C. Cornell and J. Whitehead, Chichester, bootmakers—J. C. Crampers and J. B. Crampers, Jermyn-street, St. James's, corn-dealers—Hon. W. Fraser, W. M. Alexander, C. Neilson, B. Alexander, and H. Hyndman, as far as regards W. M. Alexander—E. Hopkins and J. Palmer, Birmingham, wire-drawers—J. Edwards, Jun., and S. Ralls, Yeovil, Somersetshire, pawnbrokers—W. Gibson, Jun., and D. Holdsworth, Barrow, Lancashire, drapers—R. Mackenzie and J. M'Innes, Liverpool, commission merchants—R. G. Foster, W. C. Foster, E. B. Evans, and T. Smith, John-street, Bedford-row, attornies, as far as regards T. Smith—W. Crawford, D. Colvin, J. G. Kemington, G. Colvin, B. D. Colvin, and G. G. Barton, Broad-street, City merchants, as far as regards J. G. Kemington—H. Wood and H. Haigh, Huddersfield, milliners—B. W. Harlow and B. Harlow, Stockport, brass founders—J. Greenwood and H. Turner, Rochdale, Lancashire, waste-spinners—J. Edwards, J. T. Wright, and N. Hackney, Birmingham, Staffordshire, manufacturers of earthenware—W. Crompton, G. Horrocks, J. B. Horrocks, and W. Martin, Salford, Lancashire, finishers of manufactures—goods—A. K. Spink and E. Danby, Cambridge, tailors.

INSOLVENT.—May 2, William Evans Briden, Great Cornam-street, Brunswick-square, surgeon.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—Stephen Lakeman, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, ship-owner.

BANKRUPTS.—William Halton, Charles-street, St. James's, tailor, to surrender May 10, June 1 at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Davies, Palgrave-place, Temple; official assignee, Mr. Pennell.

William Baker Heazell, Lower Thames-street, Fishmonger, May 10, June 14 at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Thomas, Fenchurch-street; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Palace-yard, Chancery.

William Hayward, Red Lion-street, Holborn, postmaster, May 11, June 14 at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Kim and Son, 20, London-street, Fenchurch-street; official assignee, Mr. Green, Aldersbury.

Catherine Darby, Crippin-street, Spitalfields, dealer in potatoes, May 11, June 14, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Galsworthy and Nichols, and Lee, Field-court, Gray's Inn.

Samuel Brown, Tealby, Lincolnshire, grocer, May 9, June 14, at the Public Building, Louth. Solicitors, Mr. Rhodes, Market House; and Messrs. Dyneley, Coverdale, and Lee, Field-court, Gray's Inn.

Thomas Picken, Madeley, Shropshire, mercer, May 16, June 14, at the Temperance Hall, Shrewsbury. Solicitors, Messrs. Stanley and Hesse, Newport, Shropshire; and Messrs. Baxters, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

James Gardner, Redditch, Worcestershire, needle and fish-hook manufacturer, May 20, June 14, at the office of Mr. Cheek, Evesham. Solicitors, Mr. Cheek, Evesham; and Mr. Bousfield, Guildhall-buildings.

John Williamson Whitaker, of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, flax-spinner, May 25, June 14, at the Commercial Inn, Bolton-le-Moors. Solicitors, Mr. Woodhouse, Bolton-le-Moors; and Mr. Barker, Gray's Inn-square.

DIVIDENDS.

May 24, N. Ravis, Gracechurch-street, tin-plate-worker—May 24, R. W. Vizer, Basinghall-street, merchant—June 1, W. P. Hayland, Bradford, Yorkshire, grocer—May 24, N. Trafford, Oxford, cook—May 26, W. Brown, Gloucester, victualler—June 1, B. Butterworth and R. Butterworth, Husted Mills, Lancashire, cotton-spinners—May 27, W. M. L. Lavanham, Suffolk, innkeeper—May 27, T. Holby, sen., J. G. Holby, and T. Holby, jun., Liverpool, watch-case-manufacturers—June 25, W. Masley, Topsham, Devonshire, ropemaker—May 26, J. Cunningham, sen., and J. Cunningham, jun., Spalding, Lincolnshire, ironmongers.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before May 24.

W. P. Williams, Newton Abbott, Devonshire, draper—W. Wallace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, chemist—R. Darby, Great Guildford-street, Southwark, ironfounder—L. J. C. Clayette, Manchester, commission-agent—T. Davis, Lison-grove North, grocer—J. Taylor, Manchester, brush-maker—H. W. Williamson, Balamah, Cambridge, horse-dealer—J. Penn, Leamington, bookseller—R. Kilby, Donhead St. Andrew, Wiltshire, victualler.

Friday, May 6.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Philpott and A. Lambley, Birmingham, lamp-manufacturers—M. Clarke and J. Wilkinson, East Retford, Nottinghamshire, grocers—T. Davis and E. Napper, Reading, Berkshire, watchmakers—W. Baker and W. Ball, Hague-street, Bethnal-green-road, bakers—C. Bird and J. C. Crockett, Liverpool, solicitors—P. Glubb and B. H. Lyne, Liskard, Cornwall, attorneys—G. Croxton and E. Sheppard, Manchester, builders—C. Jackson and W. Gatliffe, Manchester, engravers—W. Harvey, J. Harvey, G. Harvey, and E. T. Harvey, Penryn, Cornwall, grocers—N. Berrington and P. Rowley, Draycot, Dorsetshire, lace thread-manufacturers—H. Shaw and R. Littlejohn, Rochdale-street, chemists—J. T. Richardson and J. P. O'Leary, Askern, Yorkshire, surgeons—T. Edwards and F. Hawkins, Gloucester, ironmongers—J. Wilkinson and J. Beckett, Liverpool, brass-founders—T. Sharpus and W. Watts, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, china-men—J. Tweedale and W. Altham, Long-acre, coach-harness-carriers—J. Hogg and J. Hogg, Leeds, woollen-cloth-merchants—J. Dealey and G. Dealey, Baskerville-mill, Birmingham.

INSOLVENTS.

May 4, Edward Dorset, Newgate-market, butcher—May 5, John Peart Birley, Luton, Bedfordshire, plumber.

Edward Lawrence Ireland, Birmingham, factor.

BANKRUPT.

John Whitehead, Woodford, Essex, dyer, to surrender May 13, June 17, at the Bankruptcy Court. Solicitor, Mr. Roper, Staple Inn; official assignee, Mr. Goldsmith, Ironmonger-lane.

Jacob Ahnfeldt, Liverpool, merchant, May 20, June 17, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Mr. Sale, Manchester; and Messrs. Baxter, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

William Briscoe Lilly, Birmingham, coal-merchant, May 20, June 17, at the New Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Palmer and Son, Birmingham; and Messrs. Austen and Hobson, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn.

Robert Jones, Bangor, Carnarvonshire, printer, May 27, June 17, at the Castle Hotel, Bangor. Solicitors, Mr. Roberts, Carnarvon; and Messrs. Lowe, Garey, and Sweeting, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

Henry Hale Eve, Bath, pastry-cook, May 17, June 17, at the Greyhound Inn, Bath. Solicitors, Mr. Savage, Bath; and Mr. Penfold, Harpur-street, Red Lion-square.

Thomas Hogg, Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, corn-merchant, May 23, June 17, at the Falcon Inn, York. Solicitors, Mr. Stubbs, Knaresborough; and Messrs. Strangeways and Walker, Barnard's Inn.

DIVIDENDS.

May 30, G. Levi, Pinners' Hall, Great Winchester-street, merchant—May 28, R. Martin, Sydenham, Kent, grocer—May 28, S. B. Hemmer, Ely-place, City, merchant—May 27, O. J. G. Hawkins, Upper Belgrave-street, boarding-house-keeper—May 28, H. N. Ward, Broad-street, mill, merchant—June 8, P. Joffe and W. J. Smurrie, Pease, merchants—June 16, T. Ryley, Coventry, dyer—June 16, G. Harris, Coventry, confectioner—June 1, G. Stockley and T. Wakelin, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, comb-manufacturers—May 30, T. Young, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer—May 27, J. Loftus, Bristol, druggist—June 6, R. Kilby, Donhead St. Andrew, Wiltshire, victualler—May 30, B. Proctor, Radford, Nottinghamshire, lace-maker—May 28, J. Brooks, Great Yarmouth, grocer.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before May 27.

H. Lock, Bracondale, Norwich, millwright—J. Tulley, High Holborn, hazaar-keeper—A. Westley, Assembly-place, Kennington, livery stable-keeper—J. Lord, Birmingham, merchant—J. Daniel, Bath, coal-merchant—R. Jellicoe, Turnwhoe-lane, Downton-hill, merchant—W. Ayling, Great Portland-street, Marylebone, chemist—M. Kirkland, Manchester, muslin-manufacturer.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS.—The market for British Plantation sugar has been very good, and business done on an extended scale; the refiners purchased extensively early in the week; and the demand by the grocers has also been exceedingly brisk; the holders very firm, and have realised prices about 6d. per cwt. higher than last week; the estimated purchases for the week are 2,700 hhds.; good grey 2s. Vincent's for refining selling at 55s.; good yellow grocery descriptions 65s. to 68s.; brown Jamaica 65s. 6d. to 68s. At auction on Thursday 133 hhds. of new Barbados went at an advance of 6d. per cwt. above the former sale, 65s. to 68s. 6d. The stock of West India sugar, according to the returns made up to the 10th ult., is now 2,063 hhds. more than it was the corresponding week of last year.

Refined Sugar.—The firmness evinced by the holders of raw sugars, together with the high prices of foreign, and the accounts from the continental markets generally, stating that sugars had advanced, have given the refiners much confidence, and they are not inclined to sell even at an advance of 1s. per cwt. on the prices of last week; several parcels of fine crushed have been sold at 44s. 6d. and 4s. on board, which is equal to 85s. 6d. on shore; the market is now very bare, and several of the leading houses have no goods left on hand. Fine Hamburg leaves are done at from 54s. to 55s.; double leaves 96s. to 100s.; patent Prussian lumps 9s. to 85s.

COFFEES.—The market for British Plantation coffee is at present in a very unsettled state; the prices on Tuesday again gave way about 4s. or 5s. per cwt., but the purchases have since come into the market, which has occasioned a reaction, quotations being much as this day week. The East India descriptions are quiet and generally lower.

TEAS.—There is no business to any extent doing in the market, on account of the approach of the Company's sale, and the large quantity of tea trade which will follow it. Company's Congous are in good request; fine teas of most descriptions are expected lower, especially Souchongs and Hysons.

WOOL.—There is a very little demand at present for the good and fine qualities of Spanish or Spanish wool. In the low coarse descriptions there is still a great deal of business doing.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 4, 1836.

COTTON.—Considerable business has for some time prevailed in our Cotton market; last week there were only 9,570 bales, and a decline submitted to, generally 1 per lb. On Saturday and Monday a revival of demand was felt, and 20,000 bales changed hands; but since then the market has again become quiet; Fair Bowed are at 10s. 10d., Pernam 12s. 10d., Egyptian 12s. 10d., Surats 7s. The present stock amounts to 160,000 bales, of which 100,000 are American and 60,000 East India. Last year, the stock at this time here was 136,000 bales; 135,000 bales American, and 11,000 East India. The accounts from New York are up to the 18th ultimo, and concur in a belief that the present crop will not exceed last year's.

The dulness of our market excites, therefore, some surprise, particularly as the stock is very light, and the activity of the manufacturing districts undiminished, may perhaps be justly attributed to the unprecedented supply which is expected from the East Indies. This must materially affect the Tennessee and inferior qualities of American, but it can scarcely have much influence upon Louisiana and all the fine descriptions. While our market is declining, prices in the United States are universally advancing, and Cotton is decidedly higher there than here.

CORN EXCHANGE, MAY 6, 1836.

The arrival of grain in general this week has been very moderate, and the wheat still continuing unsettled, the market on the whole has a firm and improving aspect.

Wheat.—p. Qr. 46s to 56s Malt—p. Qr. 50s to 62s Oats—p. Qr. 19s to 29s
Barley—p. Qr. 30s to 34s Peas—p. Qr. 24s to 44s Bran—p. Qr. 9s to 10s
Rye—p. Qr. 28s to 30s Beans—p. Qr. 40s to 45s Potatoes—p. Qr. 14s to 20s

Flour.—p. Qr. 55s to 70s
Coriander Seed—p. Qr. 10s to 14s per Cwt.
Clover Seed—p. Qr. 10s to 14s do
Mustard Seed—p. Qr. 10s to 14s do
Mustard Seed, white—p. Qr. 10s to 14s do
Mustard Seed, black—p. Qr. 10s to 14s do
Mustard Seed, brown—p. Qr. 10s to 14s do

FLOUR, per sack.
40s to 45s Essex & Suffolk, on board—p. Qr. 30s to 40s
40s to 45s Norfolk and Stockton—p. Qr. 30s to 40s

SMITHFIELD, FRIDAY, MAY 6.

We have rather a short market for hams and sheep, and the weather continuing with a good demand, both have gone up full 2d., best qualities of small beef obtaining 4s. 6d., and present Down and Friesian Mutton 5s.

To sink the offal—per 5lb.
p. Qr. 40s to 50s Fat—p. Qr. 50s to 60s Fat—p. Qr. 50s to 60s
p. Qr. 40s to 50s Fat—p. Qr. 50s to 60s Fat—p. Qr. 50s to 60s
p. Qr. 40s to 50s Fat—p. Qr. 50s to 60s Fat—p. Qr. 50s to 60s

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Head of Cattle this day—Beasts, 700; Sheep, 4,000; Calves, 207; Pigs, 367.
Head of Cattle on Monday—Beasts, 7,361; Sheep, 14,700; Calves, 137; Pigs, 410.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—By the Carcase.

Beef 2s. 5d. 3s. 5d. 4s. 2d. 5s. 0d. 6s. 0d. 7s. 0d. 8s. 0d. 9s. 0d.
Mutton 3s. 4d. 4s. 0d. 4s. 6d. 5s. 0d. 5s. 6d. 6s. 0d. 6s. 6d. 7s. 0d.

SALE OF BLACK TIN.

Sampled April 29, and Sold at Treloweth the 3d May, 1836.

Mines.	Tons.	Cwt.	Price.	Amount, in money, of each Parcel.	Amount, in money, of each Mine.
St. Ives Consols	15	64	7 6	965 12 6	
	19	63	15 0	937 10 0	
Boscawell Downs	18	71	12 6	1,603 2 6	
Marazion Mines	9	65	5 0	308 5 0	1,298 15 0
	34	65	12 6	229 13 9	
	24	45	0 0	112 10 0	
Wheal Darlington	10	67	10 0	675 0 0	
	5	66	12 6	328 2 6	
Wheal Reeth	6	67	10 0	402 0 0	1,003 2 6
	34	65	10 0	380 12 6	
	3	65	0 0	195 0 0	
Wheal Mary	13	68	2 6	865 12 6	
Balncon	74	71	8 0	854 7 6	
Boscom	54	73	2 6	492 8 9	
Boscom	54	73	12 6	378 2 6	
Wheal Maitland	34	68	15 0	240 12 6	
Tons	122				8,290 0 0

White Tin per cwt. 54; Quantity of Black Tin, 122 tons, 0 cwt.; Total Amount, 8,290 0 0.

PURCHASES OF BLACK TIN.

MAY 3, 1836.

Purchasers.	Mines.	Tons.	Cwt.	Price.	Amount.	Total Amount.
DAVIES & Co. St. Ives Consols	15	64	7 6	965 12 6		
	19	63	15 0	937 10 0		
Wheal Darlington	10	67	10 0	675 0 0		
Wheal Reeth	6	67	10 0	402 0 0		
Wheal Maitland	34	68	15 0	240 12 6		
GRENELL & Marazion Mines	9	65	5 0	308 5 0		
Boase	34	65	12 6	229 13 9		
	12	45	0 0	75 10 0		
Wheal Darlington	24	65	12 6	164 13 3		
Wheal Mary	13	68	2 6	865 12 6		
Balncon	74	71	8 0	854 7 6		
Boscom	54	73	2 6	378 2 6		
Boscom	54	73	12 6	492 8 9		
Wheal Maitland	34	68	15 0	240 12 6		
BATTEN.	Marazion Mines	9	65	5 0	308 5 0	
	Wheal Reeth	6	67	10 0	402 0 0	
		34	65	10 0	380 12 6	
BOLITHOR.	Boscawell Downs	18	71	12 6	1,298 15 0	
CARNE, COR.	Balncon	74	71	8 0	854 7 6	
NISH, and Co.	Boscom	54	73	2 6	492 8 9	
		28				2,016 11 3
Total Tons						8,290 0 0

SALES OF COPPER ORES AT SWANSEA.

Sampled April 5, and sold at Swansea, April 27, 1836.

MINES.	21 Cwt.	Produce.	Standard.	Price.	Amount of each Parcel.	MINES.	21 Cwt.	Produce.	Standard.	Price.	Amount of each Parcel.
Croneban.	87	41	1304	5 12 6	318 7 6	Allibies	84	12	1131	11 7 0	953 8 0
	80	4	1414	5 8 0	272 0 0		41	118	1131	10 18 6	447 18 6
	68	44	1394	5 10 0	338 0 0		40	123	1111	11 8 6	437 0 0
	67	4	1413	3 8 0	222 16 0						
	39	4	140	3 10 6	207 19 6	Connorree	78	42	1373	8 15 6	294 9 0
	50	54	1314	4 16 6	241 5 0		63	58	1194	8 3 6	531 7 6
							59	38	149	2 15 6	163 14 0
							24	54	1312	4 10 0	108 0 0
											2829 8 6
Chill	75	212	104	20 5 0	1526 5 0	Knockma	64	94	1164	9 5 0	592 0 0
	83	19	1064	17 18 0	1467 18 0	Ballymurtagh	49	34	1324	2 14 0	132 6 0
	29	19	1064	17 18 0	519 16 0	West Cork	31	78	1194	7 9 0	230 19 0
	33	1	1012	29 0 0	87 18 0		8	141	111	13 11 6	108 12 0
	74	152	104	14 16 0	1060 4 0		6	594	103	34 6 0	205 16 0
Allibies	92	112	11	15 0	1081 0 0	Valparaiso	27	132	1164	12 10 6	337 10 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Croneban 411 tons 2443 14 0
Chill 254 4716 19 0
Allibies 287 2369 6 6
Connorree 228 1697 11 0
Cobija 119 2329 8 6

Copper Ores for sale, May 18, 1836. Mines. Chill, 106—ditto, 60—ditto, 40—ditto, 7—ditto, 78—ditto, 66—ditto, 2. Knockma, 120—ditto, 85—ditto, 70—ditto, 65. Ballymurtagh, 70—ditto, 66—ditto, 54—ditto, 39—ditto, 24. Cobre, 96—ditto, 95—ditto, 41—ditto, 19—ditto, 16. Tigrony, 47—ditto, 40—ditto, 39. Croneban, 61. Allibies, 97—ditto, 76. Draywood, 78—ditto, 49. Llanberis, 55—ditto, 28. Holmbush, 81. Connorree, 32. Ballygahan, 28—ditto, 9—ditto, 2. Denyscombe, 39. Total, 2102.

PURCHASES OF COPPER ORES AT SWANSEA.

APRIL 27, 1836.

APRIL 27, 1868.

Purchasers.	Mines.	Tons.	Total Tons.	Per Ton.	Amount.	Total Amount.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GREEN & SONS.	Connorree	78		3 15 6	294 0 0	
	.....	5		2 15 6	163 14 6	
	.....	24		4 10 0	108 0 0	
	Holmbush	23		4 10 6	154 1 6	
	Knockmahon	64		9 5 0	592 0 0	
BROWN & CO.	West Cork	8		13 11 6	108 12 0	
	.....	6		34 6 0	205 16 0	
			263			1696 13 0
TIGRONS & CO.	Tigrony	19		5 19 6	103 7 2	
	Allibies	92		11 15 0	1081 0 0	
	.....	41		10 18 6	447 18 6	
	Holmbush	23		4 10 6	154 1 6	
	West Cork	31		7 9 0	230 19 0	
			206			2367 6 2
NEVILLE & CO.	Cronebane	50		8 10 6	207 19 6	
	.....	58		4 16 6	241 5 0	
	Tigrony	33		2 16 0	148 8 0	
	.....	34		2 15 6	94 7 0	
VIVIAN & SONS.	.....	33		5 19 6	196 7 2	
	Holmbush	29		6 12 6	192 2 6	
	Ballymurtagh	49		10 15 0	607 10 0	
	Valparaiso	27		2 14 0	132 6 0	
	.....	27		12 10 0	337 10 6	
WILLIAMS, FOSTER & CO.	Allibies	92		11 7 0	1081 0 0	
	.....	90		11 8 6	229 19 0	
	Cobija	119		19 11 6	2329 8 6	
	Tigrony	19		5 19 6	103 7 2	
	Chill	41		10 18 6	447 18 6	
WILLIAMS, FOSTER & CO.	.....	194		17 18 6	289 18 0	
	.....	8		29 6 0	87 18 0	
	.....	37		14 16 0	547 12 0	
	Allibies	28		11 8 6	229 19 0	
	Cronebane	50		3 12 6	115 7 6	
BENSON, LOGAN & CO.	.....	50		3 8 0	272 0 0	
	.....	68		3 10 0	238 0 0	
	.....	67		3 8 0	227 16 0	
	Tigrony	19		5 19 6	103 7 2	
MENORS.	Chill	41		10 18	447 18 6	
	.....	194		17 18 6	289 18 0	
	.....	8		29 6 0	87 18 0	
	.....	37		14 16 0	547 12 0	
	Allibies	28		11 8 6	229 19 0	
BENSON, LOGAN & CO.	Cronebane	50		3 12 6	115 7 6	
	.....	50		3 8 0	272 0 0	
	.....	68		3 10 0	238 0 0	
	.....	67		3 8 0	227 16 0	
	Tigrony	19		5 19 6	103 7 2	
WILLIAMS, FOSTER & CO.	Chill	41		10 18 6	447 18 6	
	.....	194		17 18 6	289 18 0	
	.....	8		29 6 0	87 18 0	
	.....	37		14 16 0	547 12 0	
	Allibies	28		11 8 6	229 19 0	
BENSON, LOGAN & CO.	Cronebane	50		3 12 6	115 7 6	
	.....	50		3 8 0	272 0 0	
	.....	68		3 10 0	238 0 0	
	.....	67		3 8 0	227 16 0	
	Tigrony	19		5 19 6	103 7 2	
MENORS.	Chill	41		10 18	447 18 6	
	.....	194		17 18 6	289 18 0	
	.....	8		29 6 0	87 18 0	
	.....	37		14 16 0	547 12 0	
	Allibies	28		11 8 6	229 19 0	

PRICES OF SHARES—continued.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.					
No. of Shares.	Amount paid.	Price.	No. of Shares.	Amount paid.	Price.
10,000	Agricult. of Ireland £	6	3,000	Dev. & Crm. Bk. of	20 36
5,000	Australasia	40 5½	18,000	London & Westm. Co	27 64
1,500,000	Bank of Scotland 85½	170	3,000	Lancaster	20 30
10,000	Bank of Birmingham.	10 13	25,000	Liverpool	10 22
10,000	Birmingham Bk. 5	14	50,000	Manch. & Liv. Dis.	13 22
500,000	British Linen Co. 100	240	20,000	Manchester	25
3,000,000	Commercial	100	5,000,000	National Scotland 10	15½
2,000	Colonial	18 16½	20,000	Nat. Bk. Ireland	17 31
2,000	Equitable Lk.	9 10	10,000	Nat. Fm. Bk.	25 18
2,000,000	Glasgow Union. 50	12	1,000,000	Nor. & Cent. B. of En	10 17
10,000	Gloucestershire. 7½	65	20,000	Prov. Bk. of Ire.	25 44½
5,000	Halifax	5	2,000,000	Royal of Scotland 100	170
6,000	Hampshire	5 84 9		South African	6 8
5,000	Huddersfield	20	4,000,000	Western of Scott.	30 37
10,000	Hibernian	25	20,000	Wilts & Dorset ..	5 8

BRIDGES.

BRIDGES.					
1,600	Hammersmith .. 50	23	5,000	Waterloo	100
7,231	Southw. old 63/2s. 8d.	44	5,000	Do. old Ann. of 8/.	60
1,700	Do. New of 7 1/2 p. ct.	14	5,000	Do. new do. of 7 1/2	40
6,000	Vauxhall 70/.	10s. 3d.	6,000	Metropol. Suspens.	2

WATER WORKS

WATER WORKS.			
4,800 Birmingham.....	25	1,500 Nw. Riv. London	
121 Colchester.....	100	B. W. A.	58
4,423 East London.....	100	6,486 Manch. & Salford	100
4,000 Glasgow.....	50	800 Portsea Island.....	50
4,500 Grand Junction.....	41	1,500 Portsmouth & Farnham.....	50
2,400 Edin. Jointstock.....	51½	300 Do. New.....	50
2,000 Kent.....	100	1,000 Vauxh. It. S. L.....	100
388 Liverpool Bootle.....	220	8,300 W. Middx 63½, 128. 9½	76 ½

ROADS.

ROADS.					
533 Archw.& KentTn.	30			492 Great Dover Str.	70
300 Barking	100	22½		2,393 Highgate Arch.	307. 8s.
1,000 Commercial	100	90		11,601½ New North Rd.	Stock
2,000 Do. E. I. Dock Br.	100	59			

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10,000	Anglo Mex. Min.	10	94 1/2	10,000	Ed. & Leith Glass	16	84
10,000	Australian Agric.	264	41	2,500	Essex Mar. Salt	67.	
1,080	Auction Mart	50		15,000	Gen. St. Nav. e. d.	13	254
8,600	Br. Rock & Pat. Silt	55			Huds. Bay St. e. d.		
	British Annuity	50		2,000	Lon. Cn. Sal Rms	75	
	British Alkali. . . .		17 pm		New Corn Exc.		
6,000	Brit Amr. Ld. Co.	13	104		N. Bruns. (Land)	22	194
	Canada Comp.	22	39		Mexican, Ac. . . .	4	
200,000	Up. Canada Loco	4	pm	12,000	Pat. Purif. Sea-Wat.	2	
	Carson Iron Co.	250		10,000	Rio Dco.	2	
	City Bonds, 4 pct.	104	103	2,754	Rev. Inter. So.	100	132 3/4
	Cent. Amr. (Land)	20	15 16	2,533	Ditto New.	55	774 1/2
75	Cov. Gar. Th. Rnt	500		2,000	Shotts Iron Fo.	38	28
300	Drury Lane do.	500		4,000	Thames Tunnel	50	
2,122	Do. Proprietors	100		10,000	Van Diemens Ld	17	15
220	S. Devon Ship. Co.	50	100				

PRICES OF SHARES AT LIVERPOOL.

PRICES OF SHARES AT LIVERPOOL.			
	£	s.	d.
Liverpool Coal Gas.....	350	0	0
Liverpool New Gas & Coke Company.....	100	17	0
Liverp. New Shares.....	60	12	0
Liverp. & Har. W. Works	465	0	0
ditto ditto.....	310	0	0
Exchange Buildings.....	172	10	0
Liverp. & Manch. Railway	100	29	0
ditto Old Quarters.....	25	71	0
ditto New Quarters.....	25	71	0
Stockton and Darlington	100	29	0
ditto and Leigh ditto.....	100	85	0
Warrington & Newton do.	100	28	0
ditto ditto.....	100	18	0
Lennon and Leigh ditto.....	100	11	0
Wigan Branch ditto.....	70	10	0
Preston and Wigan North Union Line ditto.....	100	124	0
St. Helens and Runcorn Gap ditto.....	100	40	0
Elcester & Swanning, do. 50	60	0	0
Manchester, Bolton, & Bury Railway.....	48	83	0
Blackburn Junction ditto.....	40	130	0
Wills and Dorset.....			
London and Birmingham, do.	50	140	0
Birming. & Gloucester do.	5	13	0
Manchester and Leeds do.	5	24	0
North Midland ditto.....	5	14	0
Midland ditto.....	5	10	0
Bank of Liverpool.....	10	27	0
Bank of Manchester.....	25	36	0
Manchester and Liverpool District Bank.....	15	22	0
Commercial Bank of Liver.	10	23	0
Liverp. Marine Assur. Co.	25	15	0
Oldh. Gas Lt. & Wat. Works			
Ocean Assurance Company	10	9	0
Northern & Central Bank of England.....	10	16	0
Union Bank of Liverpool.	10	18	0
Commercial Bank of Engl.	5		
Tresavean.....		3	15
Killewarris.....		3	15
Lond. & Bright. (Rennie's)	2	2	5
ditto (Stephenson's)	5	20	0
Great Western Railway ..	10	37	0
Preston's Bank.....	3	17	6
United Trade ditto.....	5	12	6
Woodside Ferry.....	25	0	0

PRICES OF SHARES AT BIRMINGHAM

PRICES OF SHARES AT BIRMINGHAM.					
BANKING COMPANIES.					
Birmingham Banking Co.	5	s.	0	d.	
Bank of Birmingham	10	0	15	0	
Commercial Bank of Engl.	5	0	16	0	
Foreign and Colonial	5	0	15	0	
National Provincial	25	0	30	0	
Dudley & Westbromw.	5	0	15	0	
Coubridge & Kidderm.	5	0	15	0	
Wolverhampton	5	0	10	0	
Warwick & Leamington	5	0	8	15	
Derby	5	0	7	5	
Gloucester	15	0	22	0	
Gloucester	7	10	15	2	6
CANALS.					
Canal, 14th share	17	0	25	0	
Canal, 14th June	10	0	32	0	
Canal & Birmingham	78	8	81	0	
Canal & Birmingham	100	0	27	5	0
Canal & Napton	100	0	21	3	0
Canal	100	0	83	0	
Canals, & Worcester	140	0	70	3	0
Canal-on-Avon	79	10	80	15	0
RAILWAYS.					
London & Birmingham	60	0	137	0	
London & Junction	40	0	12	0	
Gloucester & Birmingham	5	0	10	0	
Dudley & Wolverhampton	2	10	2	4	
Warwick & Derby	5	0	14	0	
Great Western	10	0	36	0	
Exeter & Exeter	2	10	8	5	
Manchester & Liverpool	100	0	290	0	
RAILWAYS.					
Great Northern	2	0	1	2	6
North Midland	5	0	14	10	0
Midland Counties	2	0	10	0	
London & Manchester	5	0	27	0	
London & Birmingham	5	0	19	0	
Ditto ditto (Rennell)			2	0	
Great North of England			4	0	0
Grand Connexion	2	10	5	0	
London & Greenwich	20	0	28	0	
GAS COMPANIES.					
Birmingham	50	0	100	0	
Do. and Staffordshire	50	0	79	0	
Dudley	20	0	22	0	
Wolverhampton	20	0	45	0	
Birmingham & Equitable Gas	10	0	1	10	0
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Birmingham Water Works	25	0	26	10	0
District Fire Office	2	0	2	2	6
Broad-street Brewery	25	0	30	0	
Warstone-lane Brewery	5	0	4	0	
Deritend & Bordesley do.	5	0	5	5	
London Steam Carr. Comp.	2	0	2	0	
Tin Plate	6	0	12	0	
Bordesley Steel	6	10	10	10	0
London Salt	25	0	13	0	
British Iron	50	0	10	0	
Birmingham & Crown Glass	1	0	2	5	
Old Union Mill	1	0	5	10	
New Union Mill	1	0	1	3	0
District Steel	1	10	1	10	0

PRICES OF METALS.

PRICES OF METALS.

		£	s.	d.
SPERM. Brit.	Cake.....	ton	165	0 0
	Tile.....	do.	103	0 0
	Sheets.....	lb.	0	1 0
	Bottoms.....	do.	0	1 1

Foreign—	S. Am. (dp. 37s.			
	cwt.)	bd. cwt.	ton	0 0 0

IRON, Brit.	Blocks.....	cwt.	5	15 0
	Bar.....	do.	12	0 0

Cast.	do.....	do.	0	0 2 4
do best, per	1 x 2	2 6 0	2 10 0	

box.	1 x 2	2 12 0	2 16 0	
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Casters of the above	Mks. 3s. less,	all		
	others 6s. less.			

	(Others in proportion.)			
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Foreign—	Blanca, bd. cwt.	0	0	0
duty 30s.	(Strait) bd. cwt.	5	10	0

per cwt.	Bars.....	bd. cwt.	5	15 0
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AD, Brit.	Pig.....	ton	26	10 0
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	Sheet.....	ton	28	0 0
	Shot.....	ton	30	0 0

	Red.....	ton	28	0 0
	White (dry).....	ton	36	0 0

	Do. (gd. in oil)	ton	38	0 0
	Litharge (dp. 40s.	ton	28	10 0

Foreign—	Spain (dp. 40s.	ton)	26	0 0
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	ton).....	ton	26	0 0
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IRON, Brit.	Pig. No. 1.....	ton	8	0 0
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	Bar Iron 11 10 0	to 12	0	0 0
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	Do. Cast. in Wales 11	0	0	0 0
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	Bolts.....	ton	12	0 0
	Nail Rods.....	ton	13	0 0

	Hoops.....	ton	15	0 0
	Sheets, single	ton	16	0 0

	(Others in proportion.)			
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Foreign—	Swedes, cr. bd. Iron	ton	16	0 0
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	for Steel, (var.			
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Duty 30s.	mks.	16 0 0	to 35	0 0
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per ton.	Russian com.	ton	14	0 0
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	P.S.I. in dup.	ton	15	0 0
	C.C.N.D. per ton	lb	17	10 0

STEEL, Brit.	Blistered, various			
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	quality.	ton	45	0 0 45
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	Shear do. do. 45 0 0	..	84	
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	Cast do. do. 45 0 0	..	84	
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Foreign—	Swedes in kgs bd Iron	ton	19	0 0
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	Duty 20	Do. Fargots bd Iron	ton	20	0 0
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per cent.	Milan.....	ton	40	0 0
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SPRITER, For.—Cakes (dp. 21 p.				
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	ton.....	ton	19	0 0
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	Sheets (dp. 10s. p.	ton	19	0 0
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	bd. ton.....	29 0 0	to 31	0 0
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QUICKSILVER.—(dp. 1d. per lb.)				
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	bd.	lb. 3s. ad. 10	0	3 3/4
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HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, from May 7 to May 1

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